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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 25, 1871. NO. 160.

FIRST EDITION.

REVOLUTION.

STATE OF AFFAIRS IN PARIS

Rebels Preparing for an Encounter

The People Fleeing in Terror.

An American Killed by the Mob.

Rumored Death of Gen. Vinoy.

Germans Suspected of Complicity with the Insurgents.

REACTION IN FAVOR OF THE EMPIRE

More Insurrectionary Literature—The Elections Postponed—L'Admirault to Command the Troops—An American Killed—Death of Vinoy Rumored—Disturbance at Lyons—Troops to be Raised—The People Fleeing in Terror—The Rebels Preparing for a Desperate Encounter.

LONDON, March 24.—The Insurrectionary Central Committee have issued a proclamation postponing the election in Paris until after energetic measures have caused their reclaimed rights to be respected.

At a meeting of the Mayors and Deputy Mayors of Paris, Admiral Saisset was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the National Guards of the city, with General Langlois Chief of Staff, and Victor Schoelcher Civil Governor. The appointment of Admiral Saisset has inspired confidence among the friends of order.

The Belleville Nationals have occupied the Mairies in Rue Donant and the first arrondissement of Paris, after a long negotiation with the Nationals of that quarter with whom a number of Louvres and Guards Mobilized in the Seine were sent. The Mobiles demand arms to fight the insurgents, who have barricaded the Place Vendome.

L'Admirault will probably succeed Vinoy in the military command.

The Nationals have expelled the insurgents from part of the eighth arrondissement, comprising the Faubourg St. Honore and the second arrondissement, which comprises the Place de la Bourse; and the ninth arrondissement, comprising Rue Dronant. They have occupied Saint Lazare Station, and asked the government at Versailles for a reinforcement of troops to retake the railway crossing, where the insurgents control the traffic.

Among the victims of the affair in the Place Vendome was an American named George Tinsel.

At noon yesterday Paris was quiet and the Bourse was crowded.

It was rumored that Ducrot had been shot by his own soldiers.

A disturbance has been reported at Lyons, where some of the people have proclaimed a commune and raised the red flag.

Thiers has telegraphed to the Prefects to set at work the anarchists of Lyons, and give credit for the purpose at the sitting of the Assembly on Wednesday.

It is said that it has been decided to hold the municipal elections in Paris before the 10th of April. Military measures against Paris are also projected.

Charylee, who is in Versailles, has been commissioned to raise a volunteer legion in the west of France, and has secured an audience with the leaders of order and religion to join the ranks.

A dispatch to the News says that the people are flying from Paris terror-stricken, and that the rebels are preparing for a desperate encounter to recover their lost ground.

Thousands Unable to Carry the Regular Troops With Them.

LONDON, March 24.—The *Times'* special dispatch from Versailles says the Montmartrists have stopped a train *en route* with prisoners to Versailles, and released the prisoners. The Sixty-ninth regiment of the line resided at Montmartre, refuses to join the insurgents, and upon their arrival at Versailles were received enthusiastically by the authorities, citizens and troops. That regiment will be promoted. The insurgents' committee has arrested one of its officers, named Lullier.

Early Restoration of Order Predicted.

LONDON, March 24.—Lord Lyons telegraphed the Government that he is confident of the early restoration of order in Paris.

Paris Quiet.

PARIS, March 24.—Paris is quiet to-day. The shops are all closed, and there are but few pedestrians on the streets. The Central Guard of Mairies have retired to Passy in that vicinity, and the service toward Spain is stopped.

Proceedings of the Assembly.

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National Guard Ordered to Support the Government—The Prussians Will Not Interfere—They are Suspected of Complicity with the Insurgents.

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[Special to the World.]

PARIS, March 24.—The reaction in favor of the Empire gains strength hourly, and unless Thiers speedily restores order the French may endeavor to find their way to Chiselhurst.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Wisconsin.

MADISON, March 24.—The Wisconsin Legislature ractically closed its session to-day. Final adjournment takes place to-morrow. The veto of Governor Fairchilds of Hill's impeachment bill was sustained in the Assembly by a vote of 32 to 33. The Senate appointed a committee to investigate the reported corruption in the passage of the bill, and also what influences, if any, were brought to bear on the Governor, to report to the next Legislature.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

O'Donovan Rossa lectured at Case Hall, Cleveland, last night, to a large audience. He flanked the receptionists by shipping into Rossa unbeknown.

A collision occurred on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railroad at Cleveland, yesterday morning. No one came near being disastrous in its consequences. As it was, one passenger had a leg broken and another was seriously injured.

The Legislative and other visitors to Cincinnati yesterday partook of an excursion at George H. Pendleton's residence, visited various places of interest, witnessed a parade of the fire department, and were entertained last night by C. W. Woolley.

Hon. Joseph Medill and wife have returned to Chicago from their Southern tour.

James Holley, aged seventy, was run over by a railroad train near Howard, Ill., on Thursday, and was torn to pieces.

The people of Ottawa, Ill., held a meeting Thursday night, and resolved that the State capital should be removed from Springfield to Peoria.

A few days since, at High Prairie, near Leavenworth, Kansas, while John Ceif was engaged in clearing out a well the walls caved in and buried him deep in the earth. Everybody supposed he was crushed to death, and instead of digging him out was very slow. Five days after the accident he was reached, and found to be alive. As soon as he was taken out he declared himself all right, drank a glass of whisky, ate some food and smoked a pipe. Several hours after he commenced sinking, and soon died without a struggle.

Senator Sherman has written a letter to the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, denying that he has "made political capital." He is worth but a small fraction of a million, and is not fraudulently richer, considering the increased value of property, than when he became a Senator. He invited Mr. Faran to visit his home at Mansfield, inspect his possessions, and if he discovered concealed property, and if he detected of receiving bribes, gifts or stealing, Faran can repeat his reckless accusations with an easy conscience.

The flood in Oregon is subsiding.

The First National Gold Bank of San Francisco has commenced issuing notes.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

FISK IN COURT AGAIN.

NEW YORK, March 24.—Upon motion of the defendant in the case of Jas. Fisk, Jr., os. the Union Pacific Railroad et al., others, to remove from the files of the court the bill in equity and the answer to the same filed by plaintiff, Judge Blatchford has decided that the bill of equity is defective and can be removed. The declaration will remain.

THE INTER-COLONIAL RAILWAY.

OTTAWA, Ont., March 24.—The House of Commons has voted six millions for the purposes of the Inter-Coconial Railway. The road will be built broad gauge, to correspond with the Grand Trunk.

VOTE ON COUNTY SUBSCRIPTION.

ST. LOUIS, March 24.—The county to-day ordered that a proposition that the county of St. Louis shall subscribe $1,000,000 to the stock of the St. Louis and Fort Scott Railroad be submitted to a vote of the people at an election on the 4th of April.

Hon. John Allison.

[From the Beaver Radical.]

Hon. John Allison, at present Register of the Treasury, is named as a candidate for Governor next year, in a number of journals. He would be a strong candidate, and if nominated would be able to take the stump and canvass the State as did Governor Curtin, being both a fine and our great war Governor, an able and popular speaker. We are of opinion, however, without knowing definitely his views on this question, that if he is a candidate for any position it will be for United States Senator in 1875. He was nominated in 1869 and had considerable strength, Cessna being defeated repeatedly announced that he would not be a candidate for the position, and if he West will claim the position, and if our just claim be acknowledged, Mr. Allison will be a strong candidate. He belongs to no faction, and is popular with all classes of Republicans. He was an old Whig, and was elected to represent this district in Congress in the years 1853-5-7. He was then a conservative, fearless anti-slavery man, and was one of the first to propose and help organize the Republican party to prevent the extension of slavery. His public history is known to all of our readers. Able, honest, consistent and fearless, he would, if elected, prove a fit representative of our great Commonwealth in the Senate of the United States.

The Annual Sermon.

The annual sermon for the Ladies' Bible Society of Allegheny city will be preached by the Rev. M. J. Steel, in the First U. P. church, Union avenue, Sabbath evening, the 26th inst., at 7:30 o'clock.

THE KU-KLUX.

A Proclamation by the President.

Unlawful Organizations in South Carolina Ordered to Disperse—The Military To Be Used in Case of Disobedience.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 24, 1871.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, It is provided in the Constitution of the United States that the United States shall protect every State in this Union on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive when the Legislature cannot be convened, against domestic violence; and whereas, it is provided in the laws of the United States that in all cases of insurrection in any State, or of obstruction to the laws thereof, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, on application of the Legislature of said State or Executive, when the Legislature cannot be convened, to call forth the military of any States, and employ such part of the land and naval forces as shall be judged necessary for the purpose of suppressing such insurrection, or causing the laws to be duly executed; and, whereas, I have received information that combinations of armed men, unauthorized by law, are now disturbing the peace and safety of citizens of the State of South Carolina, and committing acts of violence in said State, of a character and to an extent which render the power of the State and its officers unequal to the task of protecting life and property and securing public order therein; and whereas, the legislature of said State is not now in session, and cannot be convened in time to meet the present emergency, and the Executive of said State has, therefore, made application to me for such part of the military force of the United States as may be necessary and adequate to protect said State and citizens thereof against domestic violence herein before mentioned, and enforce the due execution of the laws; and whereas, the laws of the United States require, whenever it may be necessary in the judgment of the President to use the military force for the purpose aforesaid, that he shall forthwith, by proclamation, command such insurgents to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within a limited time.

Now, therefore, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, do hereby command the persons composing the unlawful combinations aforesaid to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within twenty days from this date. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this 24th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-fifth.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:

HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

HARRISBURG.

Proceedings of the Senate.

Report on the Investigation Into the Troubles in the Anthracite Region—Arbitration Recommended—Bill to Incorporate the Paper Printing Company—The Dead Lock—The Session Likely to Last Until May.

Special to the Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., March 24, 1871.

SENATE.

Report on the Anthracite Coal Investigation.

The Senate Judiciary General Committee submitted a long preliminary report on the anthracite coal investigation, amounting substantially to a discussion of the disputes between labor and capital, each of which, to some extent, had encroached on the other, recommending the law of arbitration for the anthracite region, embracing an equal number from each interested, to settle the disputes between laborers and employers, as in England. The evidence before the committee is not yet completed. The Senate indorsed the recommendation by ordering three thousand copies printed.

Bills Introduced.

By Mr. Graham—Authorizing Allegheny City to purchase any parts of plank or turnpike roads within said city.

By Mr. Anderson—Authorizing the Treasurer of Allegheny county to pay over certain balances to the Treasurer of the Oakland School District.

By Mr. Rutan—Supplement for the Farmers and Miners' Railway, increasing its powers and extending its privileges thereto.

By Mr. Purman—Incorporating The Paper Printing Company of Philadelphia. This is the paper democratic enterprise. The capital is divided into five hundred shares at one hundred dollars each, with the privilege of increasing it to one million dollars. Corporators, Wm. Beeson, Alexander M. Gibson, Wm. J. Arrison, Wm. D. Veller, Jas. Campbell, E. C. Pechin, T. Brent, Swearingen, John Warden. The bill authorizes the location of factories for improvements at seven per cent. for twenty years, not exceeding the amount of the capital stock.

The Dead Lock.

The Senate is determined to pass no bills from the House till the House acts on important Democratic measures which have passed the Senate. Three weeks' private calendars remain untouched, and Graham failed to-day in his endeavor to get up the calendar of two weeks ago.

Mr. Anderson called the yeas and nays, resulting in 12 yeas to 16 nays, the Democrats voting solidly in the negative. Both Houses seem to be at a dead lock on party measures, with the prolongation of the session till May probable.

The House was not in session.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Frightful Railway Disaster in France—Twenty-two Persons Killed and Seventy-two Injured—The British Army Bill—Strike Among Cigar Makers in Antwerp—Election to the Spanish Cortes, &c.

The British Army Bill.

LONDON, March 24.—In the House of Commons today, Mr. Mundella caused a deep sensation by moving a resolve that while the House approve the principle of the measure for the abolition of the system of purchase of commissions in the army, it believes the army and navy can be made efficient without any increase in the expenditures over those ordinarily. Mr. Gladstone, in opposing the resolve, many arguments why the House should reserve its judgment on the antithisis between the intentions of the government and its past conduct, and stated that the habitual economy of the government was only suspended for a time by the pressure of the exigencies of the late war. George Dixon and Jacob Bright, both members from Birmingham, supported the resolve, the former denunciation of ministerial extravagance, and accusing the Government of having a bullet in his side, and his life is despaired of.

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WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 24, 1871.

MR. CHASE.

I saw the Chief Justice the other day, and I am glad to write that he continues steadily to improve in his health. He now walks miles every day, eats with a relish, and sleeps like a child. He is gaining flesh and strength, and his face is again assuming its old form of characteristics and expression. The convalence of the Chief Justice has revived all the old speculations concerning the Presidency, and should his health continue to improve, I would not be astonished to see him nominated by the Democracy and elected President of the United States. When he was struck down by this sickness, the leaders of the party, considering him out of the way, very generally admitted that he was really their only available candidate, and a man who ought to hold the position. They did not calculate upon his restoration to health, and now that he is getting well, these confessions are somewhat awkward, and go far to strengthen him for the nomination and election.—*Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.*

THE MARRIAGE OF MISS CHASE.

The fashionable world of Washington has been in a great flutter to-day over the marriage this evening of Miss Nettie Chase, daughter of Chief Justice Chase, to Wm. Sprague Hoyt, of New York City. The ceremony was performed by Bishop McIlvaine, of Ohio, in St. John's Church, on Lafayette Square, the Chief Justice giving the bride away. The church was superb in its floral decorations, and was crammed with the *elite* of the town and invited guests from abroad. There were four ushers, one being the son of Secretary Fish, and another a member of the Diplomatic Corps. The British Commissioners all attended, as did most all the ladies attached to the Diplomatic Corps. The bridal party entered the church, with the bride leaning on the arm of her father, the Chief Justice, followed by Mrs. Senator Sprague, the bride's sister, being on the arm of the bridegroom. The bride's dress was white illusion, with veil of the same, falling over the face and around the form. The dress was looped with exquisite white flowers, and a wreath of the same was worn on the head. The bridesmaids were all dressed alike in white French muslin with sacques, trimmed with white satin pippings top and bottom, and a heart-shaped and trimmed to correspond with the skirts, natural flowers in the hair and bouquets filled with white flowers. Each carried a bouquet of pink roses, all except one, who wore black velvet around the throat. Mrs. Sprague's dress was of rib green silk with court train of pink silk. An elegant white point lace shawl was draped about her shoulders and worn as a head dress. The ceremony was conducted according to the impressive forms of the Episcopal Church. From three to five o'clock in the afternoon the reception took place at the Chief Justice residence, and nearly two thousand invited guests attended, including about everybody in the official and social life of the Capital.

NOMINATIONS SENT TO THE SENATE.

Horatio C. Newcomb, of Indiana, Assistant Secretary of the Department of the Interior; James Monroe Moneys, Chillicothe, Ohio; William B. Franklin, Register of the Land Office, Chillicothe, Ohio. To be Collectors of Internal Revenue—John Yaeger, Eighth District, Illinois; William H. Robb, Eighth District, Ohio, Assessor of Internal Revenue—Charles Shepard, Sixteenth District, Kansas.

THE LAST DEBT PAID.

James Grady was hanged to-day in the jail yard, for violation of an old lady, which resulted in her death.

THE NEW LOAN.

The subscriptions to the new loan to-day were $2,500,000.

THE SAN DOMINGO SPEECH

Mr. Sumner intends to deliver on Monday will occupy about three hours.

THE WEST INDIES.

Spain in Danger of Losing Her American Colonies—Great Agitation in Porto Rico—Cuba also Dissatisfied with the New King.

HAVANA, *via* KEY WEST, March 23.—The news from Porto Rico by a Spanish steamer confirms the reports agitated as to the state of affairs in that island. The military party of Creoles and conservative Spaniards are not only watching for a chance, but the latter threatens recourse to arms. There is much secret discontent with the new King, and the events of the past week have created what is to a greater danger than ever of losing her remaining American colonies. A very inflammatory manifesto has been issued, and it is evident that the feeling existing between the two parties is of a more bitter character.

It is rumored in Cuban circles that Gen. Quesada landed his expedition successfully in the vicinity of Trinidad.

The action of the home government in removing an officer has excited the indignation of those in Havana, who desire to run the government of the island of Cuba, and they have sent a dispatch to Madrid asking that the removed officer be reinstated. They desire to run the machine, and it is said that the authority of King Amadeus will be quietly ignored.

Additional troubles are reported in Porto Rico.

THE WATER QUESTION.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The importance of the future supply of water to the city of Pittsburgh deserves a careful examination of the report of the Board of Health. That there is abundance of water in either of the two rivers, the Allegheny and the Monongahela, was shown by the measurement of the land drained by each of them by the annual rainfall, published in the COMMERCIAL of September, 1869, namely: 9,710 square miles of land drained by the Allegheny river, and 7,500 square miles drained by the Monongahela river, the one being twenty-nine per cent. larger than the other; the rainfall yearly 36 inches; the average daily rainfall of the Allegheny yielding 905 times and the Monongahela 429 times thirty millions of gallons daily.

The water is divided into two parts—the one visible in the stream, the other percolating through the sand and gravel beneath. All that remains to be said is, that the Monongahela Navigation Company plane will retain longer the rainfall than the swiftly descending Allegheny river. And here let it be said, once for all, that the Monongahela Navigation Company have only been called into existence by their manner of utilizing the flow of the Monongahela river has been inefficient. And the dread of litigation so improperly introduced in the Engineer's report, and treated out in the Commissioners' report, fails to the ground.

The second reason, "the purity and clearness of the water," is the one of chief consideration, and here I refer to Prof. Silvis's analysis. It does not appear that he filtered the filter salts of water before testing them for soluble impurities. If this be the case, his analysis is not worthy of consideration, because as filtering removes all floating matters caused by insoluble matter, and much of the soluble salts, chlorides, sulphates and carbonates, and almost all of the organic matters mentioned in Prof. Wells's analysis. And in this connection I would say that the filtering vessels contain the same material and be of the same thickness as that which is used in practice, and that the samples of water be taken at the four different points in the river, and at two different conditions of the river, namely, at low water and at high water. Of course I presume that the Government of Pittsburgh will be provided with any other than filtered water.

Neither Prof. Silvis nor Board of Examiners, engineer nor chemist mention filtering when considering the obtaining of "purity and clearness of the water." Why is the question of filtering the water so completely ignored? Is it usual for civil engineers when engaged to report upon "pure and abundant water" totally to forget or overlook filtration? The Monongahela river water is the purest, as to transparency, says the analyzer. Filtering will remove this appearance, but all accidental. The Allegheny river water did not "show the presence of salts," and the same remark is made of it, namely, that in practice during the last eight years Allegheny river water taken from any hydrant in the city at home or office, day or night, winter or summer, would disclose the presence of oil to the eye and to the smell. Will filtering remove the presence of oil from the Allegheny river water? In time for us to know. Prof. Wells is reported not to be called upon for any. His business was to find out what impurities were in the water, and how much and of what quantities in his samples of the Allegheny river water did not "show the presence of oil." Does Mr. Bennett mean to suggest rid of the "presence of oil" in the water they supply to their guests by filtering or otherwise? Again, I say, why is this matter of filtering ignored?

I shall refer to one branch of the construction of works, namely, the conduit and reservoirs. The cost of the proposed Allegheny river conduit is estimated at $286,700 00; the proposed Monongahela river conduit is estimated at $716,300 00. The cost of the first must be added $499,925 ($500,000) for building reservoirs; to the second items $458,500 ($458,500 00) for building reservoirs. To each would have to be added the cost of land on which to build reservoirs, and this may be estimated at $200,000 00. We have:

Allegheny river conduit	$286,700 00
Allegheny reservoirs	$500,000 00
Allegheny land	200,000 00—700,000 00
	$986,700 00
Monongahela river conduit	$716,300 00
Monongahela reservoirs	$458,500 00
Monongahela land	200,000 00—735,000 00
	$451,800 00

The Allegheny river plan for conduits, reservoirs and land, $986,700. The Monongahela river plan, $1,451,800. It is unnecessary to say that the Allegheny river plan can only be considered in the event of being able to remove the "oil" from the river water.

To each of these totals must be added a large sum of money for the erection of suitable filtering apparatus, and a large yearly sum of money to pay for cleaning the filters. Engineer and chemist agree that on this subject and together we have estimated the cost of building four acres of stone arched cellars, each three feet high, and to have the walls and arches of solid stone of two feet thickness, ashlar, to be set without mortar under the bed of the Monongahela river, covered and surrounded with gravel, with twenty feet of water over them. The cost of this underground reservoir would contain 25,000,000 gallons of water, and by duplicating them could be filled ten times a day if necessary, and capable of being extended indefinitely at a proportionate cost. Such a reservoir, always full of cool, clear, filtered water, would require no high-ground reservoirs; a series of standpipes on the different hills would be all that would be required—or at most one small reservoir at the highest elevation, to receive the supplies of water. This plan of building filtered cold water with underground reservoirs was before the public in 1869, and is equally worthy of public notice. This is my answer to the third and fourth reasons given by the Board of Examiners.

I come now to what incidentally affects us as citizens interested in the welfare of Pittsburgh. The area of the city is set down at 7,000 acres, square miles: in the near future, one half of the whole drainage of the city will naturally be returned into the Monongahela river, and it is therefore, so that if the water of the Allegheny river could be delivered ready made pure, by a conduit or some other process, it would be of benefit to the Monongahela Navigation Company to receive into their first pool this waste water. I mean to pump out of the Allegheny river during the summer months when most water is required for washing and sprinkling purposes, and to drain into the Monongahela Navigation Company's pool the waste water for park. This pumping of the Allegheny river water in summer would help the Navigation Company and be of infinite advantage to the city, ought to be done; and is one good and just reason in favor of the Allegheny river plan. The second reason of advantage to the city would occur by building this four or more acre reservoir at the Point; the sand and gravel excavated out of the bed of the river and deposited upon the top of the arched cellars would yield more than the same number of acres for park purposes.

There need be no fear of the reservoir water at the Point being hard, the analyses of the water in the small wells now existing near the point is because this water is the alkaline waters of the hills above, and does not come from the river. Yours truely,

JOHN F. BENNETT.

THE Republicans of Cincinnatati, with the best of feeling, have entered the field with the following city ticket: For Mayor—S. S. Davis; for Judge of the Police Court—Walter F. Straub; for City Solicitor—Colonel Fred. W. Moore; for City Treasurer—G. W. Armstrong; for Prosecuting Attorney—T. C. Campbell; for Trustee of the Water Works—Henry Pearce; for Wharf-master—Sidney Milner; for Director of the City Infirmary—John Atwater.

SECOND EDITION.

CONGRESS.

An Interesting Time in the Senate.

Mr. Sumner's Resolutions Again Ruled Out—Their Opponents Become Complacent—Mr. Sumner Takes Conkling by Surprise and Gets the Resolution In by Unanimous Consent—He Proposes to Make a Speech on the Subject on Monday.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 24, 1871.

The Senate.

Mr. Sumner's persistency in getting his San Domingo resolutions before the Senate was triumphantly successful to-day, notwithstanding he was fought at every point by the Republican ecclesiastical styles. Yesterday these resolutions were only partially read, and the morning hour expired before any definite action could be taken upon them. Immediately after the Senate assembled this morning, Mr. Sumner arose and sent up to the clerk's desk his resolutions, which he desired to have read as on the day previous. Mr. Conkling anticipated their contents, and renewed his point of order that they came within the restrictions imposed by Mr. Anthony's resolution on the business of the present session. A protracted discussion followed, chiefly noticeable for the persistence with which several Senators ingeniously sought to enforce the caucus resolution. After this debate had gone the regular rounds, the question was submitted to the Chair as to whether Mr. Sumner's resolutions were admissable. The Vice President, after a thorough examination of all precedent, said that they were, and Mr. Conkling's point of order was not well taken, but in view of the fact that the Senate had adopted the prescribed order of business in a caucus of its members, and that he was not, in matter of fact a member of that body, but only permitted to preside over it, he would not make the point of objection, he would rather not assume the responsibility of deciding the question, but would prefer to leave its final settlement to the Senate itself, as there was nothing in previous proceedings to officially show whether the resolutions were in order or not. He instructed the clerk to read them for the information of the Chair. The reading having been finished, and one difficulty thus obviated, the resolutions came back upon the Senate for final disposition. Would members receive them and permit them to be printed, or would they decide to postpone them?

Time was consumed in discussing this phase of the situation, and as everybody appeared to have peculiar views to advance in this direction, Mr. Sherman, as the best way to reach a test vote, moved to lay the whole subject on the table, on which the yeas and nays were demanded, the motion being considered to be a test. The Republicans who objected to the resolutions being thus incorporationally disposed of were Cragin, Fenton, Harlan, Howe, Logan, Morrill, Nye, Patterson, Spencer, Sumner, Tipton, Wilson and Robertson. Those who voted to lay on the table, or did not vote were Logan, Trumbull and Carpenter. After the vote was announced Mr. Sumner declared his determination to keep the resolutions before the body, either for reception as such or as unfinished business, in the caucus resolution, and said that on Monday next he would make a speech thereon, and move their being considered in connection with Mr. Thurman's resolution to suppress Southern outrages.

At the programmento Mr. Morton arose and stated that he hoped no objection would be made to Mr. Sumner's getting out this programme. For his part he was willing to allow him to make a speech on matter as he saw fit, without further opposition.

Mr. Conkling, who had evidently been in expectu generosity, Mr. Conkling, who was impressed with the fact that the political party of Creoles and conservative Spaniards are not only watching for a chance, but the latter threatens recourse to arms. There is much secret discontent with the new King, and the events of the past week have created what is to a greater danger than ever of losing her remaining American colonies. A very inflammatory manifesto has been issued, and it is evident that the feeling existing between the two parties is of a more bitter character.

It is rumored in Cuban circles that Gen. Quesada landed his expedition successfully in the vicinity of Trinidad.

The action of the home government in removing an officer has excited the indignation of those in Havana, who desire to run the government of the island of Cuba, and they have sent a dispatch to Madrid asking that the removed officer be reinstated. They desire to run the machine, and it is said that the authority of King Amadeus will be quietly ignored.

Additional troubles are reported in Porto Rico.

THE WATER QUESTION.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The importance of the future supply of water to the city of Pittsburgh deserves a careful examination of the report of the Board of Health. That there is abundance of water in either of the two rivers, the Allegheny and the Monongahela, was shown by the measurement of the land trained by each of them by the annual rainfall, published in the COMMERCIAL of September, 1869, namely: 9,710 square miles of land drained by the Allegheny river, and 7,500 square miles drained by the Monongahela river, the one being twenty-nine per cent. larger than the other; the rainfall yearly 36 inches; the average daily rainfall of the Allegheny yielding 905 times and the Monongahela 429 times thirty millions of gallons daily.

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The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1871.

THE Free Trade League have remonstrated against taking the duties from tea and coffee, which are articles of universal consumption. But the League are for free trade in commodities which are produced in the United States, and in which all our industries are involved. And the League's first cousins are the revenue reformers. Here is consistency for you!

THE success of the postal telegraph system in England, about which there was at first considerable doubt, is said to be complete. The press have been very greatly benefited; the number of telegraph offices has increased nearly two fold; some thousands of miles of wire have been strung; remote districts are reached, and it is the testimony of the London *Times* that the government system is affording accommodation to the public that under private management would never have been enjoyed. Women are found to be the most expert telegraphers, and schools of instruction have been established to train young girls in this business. These experiences will do much to remove the objections urged against the adoption of the system in this country.

THE passage of the Allegheny Fee and Salary Bill—so far as it goes—is a substantial triumph of the Reform movement of last fall; for no one will pretend that without this movement such a law would have found a place on our statute books. The pledges, of which the bill is the outcome, were extorted by the movement, and it required no inconsiderable effort to induce those subscribing to these pledges to redeem them. The bill itself may not be all that it should be—indeed, we are not at this moment certain loop-holes for abuses have not been left—but we believe that in the main it is a great improvement on the old system. It is probable that under it the public will be saved many thousands of dollars annually, and if no other benefits should ensue, this of itself fully justifies the movement and compensate for all the labor expended in prodncing the reform. All honor to the Reformers!

MR. SUMNER should bear in mind that the very general protest against the substitution of Mr. CAMERON for himself as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs does not mean that the protestants are ready to follow him in a crusade against the Republican party and the Administration, for the benefit of the Democratic party. Even on the San Domingo question the great body of the Republicans, though doubting the wisdom of annexation, hold themselves open to conviction. It might be well for him to know that the indignation manifested at his removal would have been considerably less had Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN or some statesman of his fitness been selected instead of Mr. CAMERON. And those who would decapitate Republicans for criticising the proceeding, dissenting from the motives and manner of it, commit as great an error as was the original proceeding itself. The protest has had its good effect already, as any one can see. Let Mr. SUMNER see to it that he place himself not outside the moderated councils and the better feeling which are visible.

WE regret to learn that the bill for the establishment of lights and buoys on our Western rivers, which was introduced into Congress last January, was not acted on. The pressure of business was so great that in the call of committees the Committee on Commerce, which has the bill in charge, was not reached. General GARFIELD has reintroduced the bill, and as the present Congress has just begun, there will be no danger of its not coming up at some of their sessions. As there seems to be no opposition to the bill it will probably pass, but the matter is too important to Western navigators to be left to get through unaided. River men should watch for it, and, if necessary, should renew their petitions in its behalf. There is no present hurry in the matter, however, as no legislation will be had this spring that can possibly be postponed until December.

Meanwhile, for another year at least, our coal fleets and packets must grope their ways along the river as well as they can by the "clear silver light of the moon," when it shines, and by the hills and stars when "the moon an gone away."

A FEW days ago we alluded to the "penny lectures" to workingmen, upon subjects of popular science, delivered by such distinguished men as HUXLEY, ROSCOE and HUGGINS, and suggested the propriety of instituting a similar experiment here. We observe that in New York the lecture season which is now drawing to a close has been characterized by unusual efforts on the part of lecturers and committees to popularize the results of modern science. Lectures on light, heat, electricity, magnetism, and other sciences have been delivered, at once stimulating and satisfying the thirst for scientific knowledge. This is a movement in the right direction, and we heartily wish it could be imitated here. A course of lectures on chemistry, geology, and the kindred physical sciences, illustrated with experiments, could hardly fail of being pecuniarily successful, and would supply a greatly needed want. There is a vast amount of voluble clap-trap passing current as platform oratory, and we could wish that at least a portion of it might be superseded by calm and rational revelations of the beauty and order and divine appointment of the world in which we dwell. As lecturers go now-a-days, people get too many plums and not enough pudding. Let us have a little less rhetorical show, and a little more philosophic substance.

"FAIRNESS IN DISCUSSION."

In its issue of yesterday morning the *Post* reads us a long homily over our supposed infringement upon "the rights of polemic discussion," "its rebuke being founded on our recent notice of an article upon "Unification and Education" in the April number of the *Catholic World*. We are accused of "garbling" and of "manufacturing" quotations, "for no other conceivable purpose than to place a large portion of the community in a false position, and subject them to the prejudice of their neighbors." Our contemporary is altogether in error. Nothing can be more foreign to the spirit and purpose of the COMMERCIAL than the motive mistakenly attributed to us. We believe in the inherent right of every man to decide for himself, upon all matters, whether social, religious or political, and we uphold the liberty of the individual conscience as against the domination of any man or system. This is why the COMMERCIAL has on more than one occasion incurred censure from politicians of its own party who could discern no higher standard of fealty than allegiance to the power of a caucus, and it also explains the reason why, in contradistinction to the *Post*, we sympathized with the accomplishment of Italian Unity.

With respect to the allegations charged against us by our contemporary, we simply remark that the extracts given by us in the article alluded to were copied from the New York *Tribune* of Tuesday. At the time, we supposed them to be literal quotations from the *Catholic World*, and we therefore marked them as such; but from the article itself, now lying before us, we observe that they were thrown into the form of a summary, in which the spirit and tenor of the argument were, however, most carefully preserved. Instead of publishing entire extracts, we find that the *Tribune* simply sifted and bolted the essential portions from those which were irrelevant, giving us the meaning of the author in a nut-shell, instead of spreading it out through a column. But how we assert that the selections—if that term suits the *Post* better—are in no single particular inconsistent with the general tone of the paper, and that in no wise do they misrepresent the logic and reasoning of its author. Since, however, the *Post* has chosen to indorse and champion the theory—of that writer we respectfully ask its opinion of the following liberal quotation from the essay in question:

"We believe the peasantry in old Catholic countries, two centuries ago, were better educated, although for the most part unable to read or write, than are the great body of the American people today."

If this is not "opposition to education"—if this is not a plea for the restoration of the absolute supremacy of the Catholic Church—we should be glad to know what it is. The writer, in elucidation of his meaning, proceeds to say that they (the peasantry in the old Catholic countries)

"Had faith, they had morality, they had a sense of religion, they were instructed in the great principles and essential truths of the Gospel, were trained to be wise unto salvation, and they had the virtues without which wise, stable and efficient government is impracticable."

The "peasantry in old Catholic countries" had these virtues, the writer says. Well, the Protestant Waldenses were among the peasantry of those countries, at that time. Did they also possess these virtues? And if so, whence the reason of the fearful persecutions which with rare interruptions continued against them throughout the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, in memory of which MILTON composed his grand sonnet—

"Avenge, O Lord, Thy slaughtered saints, whose bones
Lie scattered on the Alpine mountains cold!
Even them who kept Thy truth so pure of old,
When all our fathers worshipped stocks and stones,
Forget not; in Thy Book record their groans
Who were Thy sheep, and in their ancient fold
Slain by the bloody Piedmontese, that rolled
Mother with infant down the rocks. Their moans
The vales redoubled to the hills, and they
To heaven. Their martyred blood and ashes sow
O'er all the Italian fields, where still doth sway
The triple tyrant: that from these may grow
A hundred fold, who, having learned the way,
Early may fly the Babylonian woe."

Large numbers of the Hugenots were also "peasants of Catholic countries." Has the *Post*, or the author whose theories it defends, ever read in history of the St. Bartholomew massacre? Many of the Lollards, too, were among "the peasants of Catholic countries." What has the *Post* to say relative to "the wise, stable governments" which lashed them up and down the world as long and as far as the thongs of persecution could be lengthened out? Granted that the flames which consumed Huss and CRANMER have gone out—has the claim of infallibility which drove the stake, and built the rack, and chained the victim and lit the fires—perished with them? And if it be replied that such atrocities are no longer possible, we ask the question what makes them impossible, except that identical education which has put tolerance and mildness in the place of inexorable spiritual and intellectual despotism? And why, unless he loves them, should the writer whose views the *Post* assumes make such eulogistic reference to the ages in which these things were not only possible but actual?

We have no controversy with our Catholic fellow-citizens as to their religious views. We are perfectly willing that they should be left free to try and reach heaven in their own way, and we claim a similar privilege for ourselves and all others. But the entire drift and tenor of the article whose theory the *Post* would seem to adopt and defend is in direct antagonism to the whole liberalizing tendency of the age; and therefore we said so, without mincing our words.

"Knowledge comes, but wisdom lingers, and we linger on the shore.
And the individual withers, and the world is more and more."

But because wisdom comes slowly shall knowledge therefore be put in shackles? And does the *Post* agree with the writer in the *Catholic World* that "for the great mass of the people the education needed is not secular education?" If, as he admits, "all men have equal natural rights," do not these include the right of education to the fullest extent and according to individual bias, without circumscription or limitation on the part of "the Church?" Even if we grant that "some were born to be leaders, and the rest are born to be led," how is the capacity of leadership to be ascertained except upon intellectual tests, and how are these possible when education is restricted and hampered? "Nothing can be worse than to try to educate all to be leaders," the writer states. But where is the man commissioned to say to another, "beyond the limitations of this study and the confines of that acquisition you must not pass?" Stripped of its verbiage and reduced to plain English, what do such arguments mean save this—that some power or system must prescribe the boundaries beyond which mental effort shall not go, and that this authority rightly inheres only in the hierarchy known as the Catholic Church? It is a protest of the dark ages against the nineteenth century, and smacks ominously of the thumbscrews.

IN the Senate debate of Tuesday on the concurrent resolution for a Joint Committee of Investigation on the South, Mr. THURMAN (Dem.), of Ohio, said—in replying to Mr. MORTON—that he thought it highly creditable that after a civil war of the extent of our own "there should have been so few banditti and so little actual disorder." Alluding to the disturbed condition of affairs in France at the time of NAPOLEON BONAPARTE'S election as First Consul, he quoted the report that "there were not less than forty thousand banditti in France living by violence and plunder," and added that history presented many similar cases of "long continued social disturbances attendant upon civil conflicts." Senator THURMAN is said to be a man of more than ordinary intellectual power, and we have no doubt that in a general way he means patriotically and well. But will he be good enough to inform us what he meant on this occasion, and what is the inference which he would have us draw from his remarks? The United States is not France, nor do the forty thousand banditti which then violated her, legitimatize the outrages of masked marauders who now despoil us. If this is the correct principle by which to test this question Congress ought immediately to pass a resolution of thanks to the Ku-Klux Klan for their consideration and clemency in stopping short of the atrocities of late indulged in by their brethren of the Seine. And will the Senator be good enough also to explain how it comes about that these "social disturbances" whose bloody significance he smilingly dismisses with a wave of his Senatorial hand, always proceed from one quarter—the rebels—and are always aimed at one class of objects—the men who are loyal to the government under which they live?

WE hope Congress will take immediate action on the communication made on Tuesday by the Secretary of the Interior with reference to Indian affairs. It appears that the appropriation made for the subsistance of the Arrapahoe, Cheyenne, Apache, Kiowa and Comanche Indians during the recent session of the late Congress, will be exhausted by midsummer, and that should the supplies of these tribes be stopped, they will be compelled to again scatter to the plains in order to procure food. The Secretary asks for but $250,000 for the purchase of supplies. We trust this sum will be voted without any delay or any haggling. The labor and expense of locating them where they now are will have been of no permanent benefit either to the Government or the Indians, if from threatened starvation they are again scattered abroad. Should this be done the whole work of the matter will be renewed depredations on their part, and fresh military campaigns on the part of the Government; involving the expenditure of at least a hundred thousand dollars for every hundred which it now costs to feed them.

THERE is a paper in Uniontown which is dying for a notice from the COMMERCIAL, and not to gratify it would be cruelty to animals. It boited the Republican Congressional nomination last fall, and still it never ceases to hurl the epitet "bolter" at the COMMERCIAL, as though we did not freely accept it as an honorable distinction when correctly used. But last of all, to prove how depraved we are, it says we copied an article from the Philadelphia *Press* criticizing the Sumner proceeding and credited it to the New York *Tribune*. The *Tribune* printed conspicuously the *Press* article, which gives it additional significance. We quoted a portion of the article stating this fact, but the gentle creature at Uniontown is not presumed to know this, or he prefers to charge us falsely. Whichever it is makes not a particle of difference to us.

THE New York *Herald*, noting the fact that Mr. Disraeli, while awaiting at St. George's Chapel, Windsor, the arrival of the royal wedding party, appeared to be devoutly engaged in reading the Book of Common Prayer, attributes it to the "wonderful religious influence" which itself had previously exerted on his mind. This is characteristically modest, but we have not a doubt of its truth. Any man who, after reading a column or two of the *Herald*, does not feel his instant need of moral and religious antidotes must be pretty well seared already. We have no reason to suppose that Mr. Disraeli is any other than a high-toned, conscientious gentleman; and can therefore quite understand how it came about that he should endeavor to eliminate from his mind the pestilential effects of the *Herald* by an immediate resort to the prayer book.

"WHAT in Pennsylvania or Massachusetts is mildly called a row, is magnified in the South into an insurrection. Gen. Terry's troops will have some difficulty, we think, in locating the insurrection, says the Charleston *Courier*."—*Boston Post*.

Just so. All our troops experienced a similar difficulty during the session. It ran from one place to another with a celerity and "looseness" that were wonderful. But it was "located" at last. There is an apple tree at Appomattox. We think General Terry will locate the insurrection, unless it runs too rapidly.

"IS truth, the more one thinks of it, the more he will be apt to conclude that if mankind did descend from any one species of animal, it was from swine, rather than from apes."—*Chicago Times*.

We are very glad to observe the intimate acquaintance which our contemporary possesses with its own genealogical record. They were not all drowned, it seems—we mean its ancestors—when they ran into the sea.

"THE very large reward that is offered for the capture of Bill Forrest, the supposed Nathan murderer, is creating an excitement in police circles everywhere. If he should escape with his life, it is believed, by the intention of Mr. *Forrest*, as soon as the affair blows over to enter the lecture field."—*Louisville Courier-Journal*.

Indeed; do the Louisville Ku-Klux propose to secure his services in that direction?

THERE is one strong indication of an early spring this year, derived from the latest dispatches from Mount Washington. During the month of March the snow usually accumulates to the depth of five or six feet at the base of Mount Washington and throughout the northern part of the state. It is the season for killing moose, as they can be quickly run down in the deep snow, the hunters walking upon snow-shoes. At this moment the snow is not over a foot deep at the base of the mountains, and it is very thin elsewhere in the north. At Hanover it is entirely gone, and the ground is rapidly settling. It is probable, therefore, that the winter is mostly over, for there are no large areas of snow in the north to cool the atmosphere and freeze the moisture into flakes of snow. And there will be no snow-arch this year in Tuckerman's Ravine, for the same reason.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The New York *Sunday* tells tales out of school, about some of the theatrical managers. It says: "Carriages are said to have been hired by a pawnbroker to stand in front of Booth's Theatre during the Wehli matinee to give an air of fashion to the matinee undertaking. This beats the Strakosch dodge of getting the Wallack supers to personate Scandinavians and draw Nilsson from the first performance of her hotel."

The San Francisco *Bulletin* thinks that the Rothschilds, who have a thirty years' lease of the Almaden quicksilver mines in Spain, and a monopoly of the sale of quicksilver in London, have now also virtually obtained control of the New Almaden mines in California, whereby, it says, "a single house will have the monopoly of all the quicksilver of the world. The New Idria will be sweet into the same current, if it has not been already; and as for the other small mines, they will be gobbled up when the time comes."

A writer in the New York *Tribune* says that the Turkish bath has been successfully used in Great Britain as an antidote for the cravings of the drunkard, and has proved itself as the most effective remedy yet known.

A fifty thousand pound hammer is being placed in position at the New Albany steam forge works. Under this monster hammer is imbedded one thousand feet of timber, and upon the sides is nine thousand feet, making in all twenty thousand feet of heavy oak timber for a foundation.

Apart from any bearing the facts may have on the "labor question," it is interesting to know that Chinese shoemakers at North Adams are a "success," their workmanship being equal to the same number of American mechanics. It is said that while sticking to their blue cotton Chinese blouse, and refusing to part with the queen, in other respects they have adopted the ordinary dress of this country. As operatives, Mr. Sampson says that "they are absolutely unexceptionable." Several benevolent persons teach these foreigners on Sunday, and they have shown great aptness for the acquisition of the English language. Facts like these demonstrate the utter wickedness of maltreating a peaceful and harmless class of immigrants.

On the trip of Drs. Howe and Wheelwright to the interior of San Domingo, the Alcalde of a little village called on them, and seeing a traveling flask in Dr. Wheelwright's pocket, invited them to come and take a drink with him. Arrived at his house, he produced glasses and water, and then tapping the doctor on the pocket, softly murmured—"Rum, rum." And so the party took a drink with the Alcalde. So says the Boston *Post*.

The celebrated bread and butter trees of the tropics have been thrown into the shade by the remarkable discovery, it is said, of a lard tree in the interior of Illinois. Chicago enterprise has discovered the fact that a chunk of this tree weighing from twelve to twenty pounds, being inserted in the lard tierce, weighs just as much as the same number of pounds of lard, while it is a great deal cheaper than the product of the animal fed on corn at fifty cents per bushel. Nobody can tell the difference until the tierce is opened and then it is discovered that if there be then any objection it is only necessary to give the buyer a lesson in the latest developed ethics of saving grain and provisions to reconcile him to the fact. What next?

The latest novelty in means of transportation are palace stock cars for carrying valuable horses. They are already in use on several Eastern railroad lines. But little time is consumed in loading them. The horses when in the car appear to be as comfortable as could be desired, each being provided with ample facilities for feeding and watering without any unshipping. They will travel with as much comfort to themselves as human beings do in the Pullman Palace Car.

It is reported that the Harpers have suffered to the extent of $40,000 for Nast's caricatures of the pope—all the school books they publish having been taken off the list used in the New York public schools.

At a recent New York dinner, the names of the guests, designating their places at the table, were painted on rubber balloons which floated over the table, being fastened by long strings, one to the chair of each man's cob'et. The effect was very novel, and provocative of many jokes.

It is still asserted that a secret coalition exists between the bituminous and anthracite coal miners, and that the Johnstown protest was gotten up by anthracite leaders, because they felt that their cause was damaged by this fact getting before an impartial public.

Notwithstanding the tremendous velocity of the wind in great storms, the onward progress of the storms themselves is comparatively slow. Buchan, in his work on meteorology, states that a West Indian hurricane moves forward at a rate of only fifteen miles an hour, and that the highest speed of European storms is but forty-five miles an hour.

The story has been told about a "friend in human shape" shooting a military engineer in Maine, not long since. Pious gentlemen picked the unfortunate man from the ground where he had fallen, and believing him mortally wounded, made an examination with a view of determining the nature of the injury. The engineer was found without a scratch, the bullet having imbedded itself in a book which was in his breast pocket, directly over the region where lay the vital organ aimed at by the assassin. They pulled the book reverently out, satisfying from its appearance that it was a Bible, but were hugely disgusted and spiritually dejected when they found it to be a deceitfully bound copy of one of Miss Mitch's sensation novels.

PERSONAL.

Gail Hamilton, the spicy and vigorous, has been interviewed by a member of Congress from New York, who jots down the conversation and his impressions. He found her short, with a round, plump figure, a large mouth, with full lips and white teeth, and dark hair, fine as the fleece of gold, which is thrown back from her broad, high forehead in the utmost apparent or real carelessness. In manner she is lively, and her movements are quick. She dresses in dark colors, so becoming to her style, and her language is fluent and pointed. He met her at a brilliant reception, and, after some lively chat, she deprecated the idea that she could be so impolite as to abuse him for being a Democrat: "it is only because you are a man," said she. Upon his expressing sorrow for that crime, she replied: "Do not call it a crime: mention it as your superiority (with a malicious look) that we women will, in our turn, usurp right to rule, your royal prerogative, as you truly think it is;" and some more bantinage followed, at the close of which she granted him mercy in consideration of his weakness and helplessness. No wonder he thinks her ready to fight for the rights of her hereditary enemies, the male sex, on the slightest provocation.

Hon. Dr. E. D. Saunders has given his property in the city of Philadelphia, comprising the Switzland Saunders college buildings and their lots, and valued at $150,000, to the Presbyterian alliance, for a hospital; with one encumbrance of $40,000 to secure to himself and wife an annuity of $1,000 per year for their lives, to be reduced one-fourth in case of his death, and one-half in case of hers. He also engages to collect $25,000 for the charity's present benefit, and remain its begging agent hereafter. The alliance accept, with thanks.

A German couple, Mr. and Mrs. Z. Lichenstein, residents of Chicago, celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding on the 22d, at the Germania Mannerchor Hall, and the occasion was one of more than ordinary interest. Mr. Liechenstein is a well known capitalist of Chicago, where he has lived for fifteen years. He is eighty years of age and has eighteen sons and daughters, ten of whom are still in Germany.

Colonel Batcheldor has taken his famous painting of the "Battle of Gettysburg" to Providence, by request of the Governor of Rhode Island.

Among the accomplished women no longer seen upon the topmost wave of Washington society may be mentioned Mrs. General Williams, better known as Mrs. Stephen A. Douglas, and the elegant wife of Senator Sprague. Both have known what is to reign as "Queen of beauty and fashion," and both have retired before the noon of life to the substantial comforts and enduring peace to be found only in the smooth waters of domestic life.

The following story is told of a New Orleans belle: In company with several friends she was examining a fine picture gallery and admiring the beautiful paintings as only the intelligent and refined admire works of art. Finally she approached a group of paintings, in the center of which was a large looking glass which reflected the young lady's full length picture. One of the gentlemen, pointing to it, said: "See, Miss Laura what a splendid picture." "Yes," she said, glancing at it hurriedly, and not perceiving that it was her own reflection, "it is a passable painting, but the subject is homely." "Indeed, are you in earnest?" "Certainly, quite a fright." "Look at it again." She did; but the gentlemen observe that since then a noticeable coolness has sprung up between the young lady and her admirer.

NOTWITHSTANDING the fact that the Government has expended about half a million dollars in endeavoring to clear away the bar in the Mississippi, at Southwest pass, the New Orleans *Bulletin* says the obstruction was never more formidable than at present, and ships of seventeen feet draft continue to lie outside for nature or art to effect in their behalf the required deobstruction. From the teachings of the most advanced geology, it is claimed that two great facts are pretty well established, first, that the removal of the bar would be fatal to the whole alluvial country bordering on the Mississippi; and second, that its removal is an impossibility as long as the river is subject to the conditions which now govern it. The problem to be solved, then, is to get around or over this obstruction. To do the first would involve the necessity of constructing a canal, capable of admitting the largest sea-going vessels, but the difficulties, pecuniary and physical, which would attend such a work are considered to be so great as to render it wholly impracticable. To get over the bar, however, it is conceived does not depend upon its eliminate from his mind the pestilential effects of the *Herald* by an immediate resort to the prayer book. remote attainment or of doubtful practicability, and hence the problem would be narrowed down to the adoption of some method of lifting vessels at the bar so as to float them across regardless of the varying depth of the channel. With the bar surmounted, New Orleans, it is believed, would become one of the greatest sea ports of the world, possessing as it does one of the safest of harbors and one of practically unlimited capacity.

DURING the coming month elections will take place in Connecticut and Rhode Island. On Monday, April 3d, in Connecticut, a Governor and other state officers, and members of Congress will be chosen, and on Wednesday, April 5th, in Rhode Island, State officers and members of the Legislature will be voted for. In Connecticut the Republican candidates for the principal positions are Marshall Jewell for Governor, and Julius L. Strong, Stephen W. Kellogg, Henry H. Starkweather and George Coffing for Congress, the first three having been members of the forty-first Congress. The Democratic candidates are James E. English for reelection as Governor, and Alfred R. Goodrich, John Kendrick, John W. Stoddard and William H. Barnum for Congress, the last-named gentleman having been a member of the forty-first Congress. In Rhode Island Seth Padelford, the present incumbent, is the Republican, and Thomas Steen is the Democratic candidate for Governor.

THE Harrisburg correspondent of the Philadelphia *Post* says: "The candidates for Auditor General who seem to be the most prominent are Dr. David Stanton, of Beaver, a relative of the late Edwin M. Stanton; Miles S. Humphreys, of Allegheny, a member of the House; Senator Harrison Allen, of Warren; Senator Billingfelt, of Lancaster; D. R. McCreary, of Erie, and F. C. Houghton, of Chester. Dr. Stanton appears to be the strongest man, and his friends claim that there is no doubt of his nomination, with a strong probability of winning on the first ballot."

SOME friends of Mr. Sumner in Philadelphia extended to him an invitation which he has declined. The public will thus lose an oration from Mr. Sumner on the question of his removal from the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate, as he undoubtedly would have been expected to speak on this subject if the banquet had taken place. It is probable that the Senator made a wise decision.

Philadelphia Collectorship.

[From the Philadelphia Bulletin.]

If it be true that President Grant has appointed Col. John W. Forney Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, many people will be surprised, in view of the manly and independent criticism of the *Press* of the course of the President's friends in ousting Mr. Sumner from the Foreign Relations Committee. But if Col. Forney accepts the post, the Government will get an intelligent and faithful officer, whose claims upon the administration for efficient service are far stronger than most of its appointees. Doubtless the friends of the various disappointed applicants for the Collectorship will find fault with the President's selection; but the mass of the Republican party will commend it. We take some pride as journalists in acknowledging the compliment the President pays to the profession in choosing one of its most prominent members for a high and honorable position.

A GENTLEMAN with the San Domingo Commissioners writes as follows concerning the Dominicans:

Familiar as I have been with all the races of the sons of men, I have never seen the match of this people for the personal grace and beauty of its males. But about the eyes there is a deep-seated, abiding expression of despondency and melancholy that I have never seen in the visage of any of the Ethiopian race. The wrongs of the aborigines and the sufferings of their mixed descendants appear to have entered into the anatomy of the race and left their indelible mark upon their features. But as we cross the frontier all this will be changed. The fierce and blood-thirsty Haytien, who still maintains his old worship in the fastnesses of the mountains, has no affinity with the gentle, loving and trusting Dominican. But this is a digression. I avail myself of it to say that the dweller on the plain is precisely like the native of the city, and that we must not judge the population of these islands by the unprincipled and venal crowd of strangers who frequent their larger towns.

ON the subject of caste in Hayti, a recent letter says: "The pure whites are all foreigners and their descendants. They are noted barbarians, denied the right of franchise, justice in the courts of law, and the privilege of holding real estate. If a Caucasian marries a mulatto to escape from such debasing treatment, however, his wife may own property in her own right, and thus far can he be raised from his degradation; but he can never hope to be placed upon an equal footing with the superior race. His color will always distinguish him, and he will be forever excluded from the privileges of the black man. Such is caste in Hayti."

Be Guided by What You Know.

There is an old proverb which says, "Experience is the safest guide." To this guide the sick and ailing naturally turn when casting about for the means of relief. They inquire what a medicine has done for others before they adopt it themselves. Of all the remedies and preventives in use, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters meets the test most triumphantly, and hence its immense popularity and vast sales. The sufferer from indigestion is sure to find some one among his friends who has been cured of that ailment by the famous vegetable stomachic. The victim of fever and ague, liver complaint, constipation, nervous prostration, or general debility, has only to make inquiry in the neighborhood where he resides in order to discover what this standard restorative has done for affected in cases similar to his own. In the published testimony to its merits he will find a volume of proofs of its sanitary properties, which it is impossible for his common sense to resist. He tries it, and the effect it produces on his system adds another to the host of witnesses in its favor. Thus, its reputation, founded on facts, not assertions, continually grows and spreads. Charlatans and impostors, so far from making local tricksters, and others who take a somewhat wider range, attempt to thrust into the hands and down the throats of invalids their haphazard concoctions, as substitutes for the tonic which for so many years has been a medicinal staple throughout the United States, Spanish America, Canada, and the West Indies, but only succeed to a very limited extent. In this reasoning age, people having ascertained what is really deserving of their confidence, decline "running after strange gods."

CAS FITTING.

GAS FIXTURES.
Great Reduction in Prices.
Weldon & Kelly,
147 Wood Street,
Have just opened their
Spring Stock
OF
GAS FIXTURES,
CONSISTING OF
CHANDELIERS, PENDANTS, PILLARS, &c., &c.
Which for variety in style and elegant design, cannot be equalled by any other house West of the Mountains, now offering at
Eastern Manufacturers' Prices
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Special attention given to
Gas Fitting and Plumbing
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

DRY GOODS.

NEW DRESS GOODS,
NEW JAPANESE SILKS,
New Black Silks,
AT
WHITE, ORR & CO.'S,
25 FIFTH AVENUE.

DRY GOODS,
DRY GOODS,
DRY GOODS.
Campbell,
Williamson
& Dick,
In a Few Days will Open Out
A
Rich and Extensive Stock
OF
DRY GOODS,
AT
POPULAR PRICES,
IN THE ROOM
Now Occupied by the First National Bank,
MASONIC BLOCK,
FIFTH AVENUE.

KNOX FRUIT FARM AND NURSERIES.
Grape Vines,
Strawberry Plants, Raspberry Plants,
Blackberry Plants, Gooseberry Plants,
Currant Plants, Asparagus Plants,
Apple Trees, Pear Trees,
Peach Trees, Nectarine Trees,
Ornamental Shrubs,
Evergreens.
A Large and Splendid Stock of
FLOWERS OF ALL KINDS.
We supply our Customers with
Genuine Stock of the Best Quality, Warranted
CATALOGUES AND PRICE LISTS Furnished on Application. 127 LIBERTY STREET.
R. CUMMING & CO.,
Successors to J. Knox.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP—Notice is hereby given that the Partnership heretofore existing between ARMSTRONG CANNON & ANDREW MULHOLLAND, In the Wholesale and Retail Boot and Shoe Business, was dissolved on the first day of March, A. D. 1871, by mutual consent. All Debts due said Partnership to be paid to ANDREW MULHOLLAND, And all Liabilities to be assumed by ARMSTRONG CANNON.
ARMSTRONG CANNON,
ANDREW MULHOLLAND.

ARMSTRONG CANNON
Will continue the business as heretofore, at the corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street (Eaner's building.) A large stock of
BOOTS AND SHOES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
At the Lowest Prices.

DISSOLUTION—THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the style of A. P. ROSTER & KIER, Was dissolved on the 21st day of January, 1871, JAS. M KIER disposing of his interest in the firm to the remaining partners, who will carry on the business as heretofore under the firm name of KIER & FOSTER.
JAS. M. KIER,
JOHN FOSTER,
JAS. M. KIER.

PROPOSALS.

CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE, CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD, RICHMOND, VA., March 11, 1871.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS
Sealed Proposals will be received by the undersigned, at Huntington, W. Va., on the 15th of March, 1871, for the CONSTRUCTION OF SHOPS, at Huntington, W. Va., on the line of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, near the Ohio river. Proposals will be made for the Wood, Iron, Stone and Brick Work, and for the Steam, Plumbing, Windows and Doors, separately.
Plans for the shops can be seen at the Offices of the Company, in Richmond and Huntington, on and after the 20th instant.
H. D. WHITCOMB,
Chief Engineer.

DRY GOODS.

NEW
AMERICAN PRINTS
OF THE FOLLOWING STYLES,
Bush,
Flour,
Keg,
Kite,
King,
Klick,
Knot,
Wax.
RICHMONDS,
Ajax,
Sun,
Jupiter.
NEW HOOP SKIRTS,
NEW TUCKED SKIRTS.
OUR SPRING STOCK
OF
DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS
WILL BE READY
MONDAY AND TUESDAY,
MARCH 13th and 14th.
McElroy & Dickson,
54 WOOD STREET.

SILKS, SILKS,
SILKS.
FULL LINES OF BONNET AND PONSON'S CELEBRATED
Black Silks.
Good Medium Black French Silks, from $1 to $2 per yard.
Cheney Bro.'s American Black Silk, $2 per yard.
Fancy Dress Silks in Stripes, Checks and Plain Colors—a complete assortment.
Japanese Silks, all qualities.
Irish and French Poplins, Mohair Lustres, Brilliantcreen, Tamese, Bombazines.
Wool Delaines.
Spring Empress Cloths,
Black Grenadines and Hermani.
All New Designs in Spring Dress Goods.
New Spring Shawls.
Silk Sacques and Basques.
Ladies' Suits.
Nottingham and Tamboured Lace Curtains.
Chintzes, Prints and Ginghams,
WITH A FULL LINE OF
Domestic and Housekeeping Goods,
James Caldwell,
118 and 120 Federal Street, Allegheny.

S. L. VERA,
PATENT AND MODEL-MAKER,
Corner Twentieth Street and Mulberry Alley,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

BANK STATEMENTS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE KEYSTONE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, at Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business, March 18th, 1871.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$88,338 90
Overdrafts	507 51
U. S. Bonds to secure Circulation	500,000 00
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages	500 00
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents	149,130 86
Due from other National Banks	19,930 07
Due from other Banks and Bankers	9,055 73
Banking House	6,141 55
Other Real Estate	5,000 00
Furniture and Fixtures	2,870 21
Current expenses	2,117 33
Premiums	3,000 00
Cash items (including stamps)	2,553 07
Exchanges for Clearing House	173,595 16
Bills of other National Banks	1,850 00
Fractional Currency (including Nickles)	1,117 70
Coin	1,000 00
Legal Tender Notes	101,027 00
Three per cent. Certificates	20,000 00
	$1,765,272 02

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$ 500,000 00
Surplus Fund	41,250 00
Discount, etc	10,770 09
Interest and Exchange	1,417 00
Profit and Loss	1,371 74
National Bank Circulation outstanding	447,000 00
Dividends Unpaid	1,740 00
Individual Deposits	701,027 00
Due to National Banks	20,000 00
Due to other Banks and Bankers	46,896 61
	716,464 32
	$1,765,272 02

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } ss.
COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, }
I, Joseph H. Hill, Cashier of the Pittsburgh National Bank of Commerce, do solemnly swear that the above Statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JOS. H. HILL, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 22d day of March, 1871.
A. SMITH, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest
A. PATTERSON,
R. H. PALMER,
ALLEN KIRKPATRICK, } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE'S NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, at close of business, March 18th, 1871.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$1,001,873 20
Overdrafts	1,536 76
U. S. Bonds to secure Circulation	900,000 00
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages	5,624 14
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents	256,823 63
Due from other National Banks	11,791 33
Due from other Banks and Bankers	5,142 56
Banking House	93,344 54
Furniture and Fixtures	3,091 25
Current Expenses	2,288 09
Taxes Paid	9,524 14
Premiums	13,227 16
Cash Items (including Stamps)	1,861 50
Exchanges for Clearing House	41,947 07
Bills of Other National Banks	1,963 00
Fractional Currency (including Nickles)	963 80
Legal Tender Notes	147,976 00
Three per cent. Certificates	15,000 00
	$2,512,505 64

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock Paid in	$1,000,000 00
Surplus Fund	78,000 00
Discount and Exchange	80,000 00
National Bank Circulation Outstanding	900,000 00
Dividends Unpaid	615,117 47
Individual Deposits	2,018 18
Due to National Banks	
	$2,512,505 64

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } SS.
COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, }
I, F. M. Gordon, Cashier of the People's National Bank do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. M. GORDON.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 22d day of March, 1871.
JOS. SNOWDEN, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest SAMUEL REA, CHARLES ATWOOD, } Directors.
GEO. W. HAILMAN,

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK, AT PITTSBURGH, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business, March 18, 1871.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$1,038,888 96
Overdrafts	1,940 10
U. S. Bonds to secure Circulation	514,000 00
U. S. Bonds and Securities on hand	2,000 00
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages	7,500 00
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents	119,134 86
Due from other National Banks	4,248 82
Due from other Banks and Bankers	3,727 41
Real Estate, Furniture and Fixtures	1,500 00
Banking House	37,761 61
Current Expenses and Tax

James T. Brady & Co

BANKERS,

Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES FOR

FUNDED LOAN

OF

1880, 1885 and 1900.

Subscription Books Now Open.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

79 SMITHFIELD STREET,

BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

Government Securities

AND

GOLD,

WE DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON

JAY COOKE, McCULLOCH & CO., LONDON.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE

FRIDAY EVENING, March 24, 1871.

Some of the Eastern papers say there is a steady and strengthening market for the new 5 per cent. refunding loan. The Secretary of the Treasury expresses himself as quite satisfied with the success that has attended the offerings of the loan thus far. It is reported that he has advices from London to the effect that there are willing subscribers there for the entire amount of one hundred million dollars of 5 per cents, now on the market for subscription there, provided the limit of twenty days, which expires on the 86th inst., is withdrawn or extended. The object of the Secretary fixing a limit was to give both sides an equal chance in making subscriptions. If, however, at the expiration of the twenty days the amount offered on this side of the water is not taken, and the European bankers wish to take the balance, it is said Secretary Boutwell will accept their proposition. This should, and no doubt will, stimulate domestic takers to prompt action for the few remaining days of this week. In this connection the *New York Evening Post* gives a very proper interpretation of the Public Credit act of March 18, 1869, effected by a report in financial centers that the Secretary of the Treasury cannot call in the 5-20s every time they reach the par of gold, until the greenback circulation is equal to gold. The 5-20s will not, of course, be called in while they are *below* the par of gold, as a medium of paying in subscriptions to the new 5 per cent. loan; but after they have reached the equivalent of gold, in common with the new stock bearing a lower rate of interest; the whole of the 5-20s of 1862, 1864 and 1865 are liable to be called in for redemption after three months' notice.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Noon.	Close.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	115½	115½	115½
U. S. Bonds of 1862	112½	112½	112¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	111¾	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	111¾	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	110½	110½	110½
U. S. Bonds of 1867	110¾	110¾	110¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	110¾	110¾	110¾
10-40s	109¾	109¾	109¾
Gold	111¼	111½	111½

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	110¾
United States 6s of 1881	115¼
United States 5-20s of 1862	112¾
United States 5-20s of 1864	111¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	111¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	111¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	110¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	110¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	110¾
Union Pacific Railroad	83¾
Central Pacific Railroad	90¾
Currency Pactics	113¾

—The Wall street markets to-day were pretty much the same as yesterday. The New York *Post* says of it as follows: The stock market was strong at the opening, but became dull and barely steady before the call, and continued so until after twelve o'clock, when it again became strong, and is so at the time of writing. The features have been the following stocks, which have fluctuated between the prices opposite each: Northwest 83¾ and 84¾; the preferred 96 and 96½; Lake Shore 99¾ and 100¾; Wabash 56½ and 57¼; Rock Island 111¾ and 112¾; St. Paul 59 and 59¾; the preferred 78½ and 78¾. Western Union Telegraph and Ohio and Mississippi have been exceptionally weak, the former having fallen from 59 to 57¾, and Ohio and Mississippi from 48 to 44¾. There is more disposition to deal in dividend paying stocks, although, in Ohio and Mississippi and Western Union, there are strong cliques, so that it is dangerous to sell them short. New York Central and Hudson has been steady on both stock and certificates. In the Express list Adams and United States have been strong, American steady, and Wells-Fargo weak. The low-priced miscellaneous shares have been neglected.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 85 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

March 24, 1871.	9:30 A. M.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	4:30 P. M.
C. & H.	95	95½	94¾	95¼	95	95	94¾
Del. Sch.	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
Erie	19¾	19¾	19½	19¾	19½	19½	20
Reading	100	100½	100¼	100¼	100¼	100½	100¼
Harlem			129¾		129		
Mich. Cent.			114¾		114½		
Lake Shore	100¾	100¾	99¾	100¼	100	100	99¾
Illinois Cent.				114¾	114½		
Chow. & Pitts.	114	112½	112¾	112¾	113	113	113
C. & N. W.	84	84	84	84¼	84	84	84
Do. pref.	96¾	96¾	96	96¼	96¾	96¾	96¾
Rock Island	111¾		111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾
St. Paul	60¾	60	59¾	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾
Do. pref.	79¾	79¾	78¾	79¼	79¼	79¼	79¼
Fort Wayne			96		96¼		
Ohio & Miss.	47¾	47	47	47¾	47¾	46	46¾
Chic. & Alton			114¾		114¾		
Do. pref.							
Terre Haute			47		47		
Do. pref.							
Canton			87¾		87¾		87¾
W. U. Tel.							
Quicksilver	23¾		23¾		23¾		
Pacific M. S.	43¾		43¾		43¾	43¾	43
Adams Ex.			47		47		
Wells F. Ex.			47		47		
American Ex.			47		47		
U. S. Ex.			47		47		
Gold	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	61¾
Philadelphia and Erie	26¾
Lehigh Navigation	36½
Catawissa preferred	41
Mill Creek and Allegheny Railroad	48¾
Lehigh Valley Railroad	69
North Pennsylvania Railroad	16
Camden and Amboy Railroad	116½
Cherykill Navigation	16
Reading	51¾

—A statement of the business of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company for the past nine months, while showing a diminution in gross receipts of about half a million as compared with the corresponding months of last year, exhibits at the same time a decrease of a million and a quarter in he operating expenses. The exact figures are as follows:

Gross earnings for nine months ending February 28, 1870	$9,570,994 95
Gross earnings for nine months ending February 28, 1871	9,036,173 09
Diminution in gross earnings	$ 534,916 23
Expenses for nine months ending February 28, 1870	6,333,754 09
Expenses for nine months ending February 28, 1871	5,086,600 99
Actual reduction in operating expenses	$1,246,683 09
Increase in operating expenses same period	531,916 23
Net increase for nine months	$ 783,766 86

The same rate of interest for the remainder of the fiscal year would show a total improvement in the net earnings of $977,066 46. We have carefully examined a detailed statement of all the items that make up the account of the large sum saved in expenditures, and find that they include expenses of a gigantic railway establishment, even to sums paid for salaries and wages, which would seem to indicate that railway managers are gradually becoming awake to the fact that strict economy is as essential to success in their line of business as in any other.

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth ave. (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad Bonds, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks, Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well-insured promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or eghany county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, March 24, 1871.

REMARKS—As predicted yesterday, we have had spell of weather" i e, a snow storm, which will have effect of retarding operations of "fast gardeners," o seeds destrous of "forcing the season," as well o diminish, for a time, the volume of sales of the onions," and the hundred and one varieties of ds which go to make up the outfit of an amateur ins de gardener. But the good time is coming," will soon be here. Winter must give way to ng, and spring be succeeded by summer. But note to speculations on the weather and the ons—which, by the way, have much to do with general markets. We have few changes to note he tone or general character of the markets, es, in the main, remain unchanged. In all ing articles, imported or manufactured, stocks full, and were selected and made with a view to t the wants of the wholesale and retail trade, efore stated, dry goods jobbers are receiving r supplies, and are prepared to meet all deds that may be made upon them. In the lines our, grain, groceries, bacon and produces the ks are ample, and we notice many country dealmaking heavy purchases to stay nothing of city l dealers, who daily replenish their stocks. ness may, therefore, be denominated fairly ac- for the season. The produce and local markets ume to be well supplied.

e following are the wholesale prices unless otherse noted.

TLER—The receipts since our last were 145 barre- sales are reported sales at $ 35 @ 36c; choice 37½c; fancy 40c; prime to good at 32½@35c; common to fair 28@30c per pound.

FLE BUTTER—Sales of 1 gallon buckets at $10 50 r; 10 kegs and firkins 30@36c ₩ gal.

SH—Soda Ash, refined, 5½ ₩ cent., 3½@4c; non-refined, 3½ ₩ cent., 3@3½c; Pearls 9 c ₩ lb.

TTER—There is a good demand for strictly o butter, which finds ready sale at 28@30c per ; fair to good at 25@28c; common 10@15c.

CKWHEAT FLOUR—Prices remain at $2 50@$2 75 r barrel.

ON CORN—Regular sales at 55@56c ₩ bbl.

ON—We report an active demand, with regu- of small navy $2 00 ₩ per bushel.

ESE AX—Market firm; sales at 30@32c ₩ lb.

ESE FOWDER—Banner 1-3 cans, ₩ doz, $1 75; ans, $2 25; 1-3 cans, $6; 5-lb cans, $20.

Y LEAD—Sheet in a regular way at 10½c per lb.

ON AND PROVISIONS—The market continues and unchanged in price. The demand is limg, and we are reported a fair trade at the following figures: Shoulders, plain, the sugar cured do sides, clear, do; clear do; Breakfast ides; sugar cured hams, 15c. Dried beef, 19@20c. Lard—sales prime kettle rendered, in tierces, 13c; buckets and kegs, 14c. Mess pork, $23 00 ₩ bbl.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Pennsylvania $6 50; Philadelphia $5 75.

CORN MEAL—The market is inactive and weakish ₩ bbl at $3 25; 90@95c ₩ bushel.

CRANBERRIES—Sackett's Belle berries $25 ₩ barrel; other varieties at $12@14 ₩ bbl.

CARBON OIL—Sales standard brands at 22½@23c by car load.

CHEESE—Receipts are light, being only 20 boxes. Prices continue firm and unchanged, withan active demand. We quote New York Goshen, 18@19c; do Goshen, 17½@18c; Ohio Factory 16@17c; Western Reserve, 15½@16c ₩ lb. Receipts 109 boxes.

CEMENT—Sales of Louisville hydraulic at $3 25 50 ₩ barrel. Beeson's Phœnix hydraulic $3 50@3 75 ₩ barrel.

CANDLES—Mould 12c; star, full weight, 10c; short weight, 15c; sperm 29½c ₩ lb.

COAL—Eastern anthracite by car load $10@10 50 per ton delivered.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches—quarters 9½@10c; halves 10@11c; mixed lots 10@10½c. Apples—quarters 6@7c; sliced 8½@9c ₩ lb.

Eggs are still a drug in the market, though the demand has improved; sales at 14@15c per dozen.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Currants 12½@12½c ₩ lb; prunes 12½c; Valencia raisins 15c; layer raisins $3 25 per box.

FEATHERS—Sales live geese feathers No. 1 sec- ₩ lb to the trade.

FLOUR—Receipts since our last 293 bbls. We have no changes to note in prices and quotations. National mill, (white wheat) in barrels $7 00; in sacks $7 60. Pan Handle, (Southern Ohio) in barrels $6 50; in sacks $6 90. Morning Star, in barrels $6 50; in sacks $6 50. Palmetto, in barrels $7 00; in sacks $7 25. The store rates for standard western brands were as follows: Choice spring $7 00; choice winter $7 25; choice winter $7 50 ₩ bbl; sacks $6 75; family $7 25 ₩ bbl; sacks $6 50.

GRAIN—Receipts: Oats, 1,214 sacks; rye, 702 sacks; wheat, 579 sacks; corn, 120 sacks; barley, 216 sacks. We have no change to note in prices, the firmness lowss. We give the following as the rulings before noted continuing the quotations were as follows: of the Board of Trade:

64 | 42; white $1 48@1 50@1 52 per bushel. Oats—the market was steady with purchases for all good parcels that were offered at 54@55c ₩ bushel and from depot. Store rates 58@60c per bushel. Corn—market firm with fair sales; sales of car on wharf and depot at 72@73c; shelled neglected, and we omit figures. Rye held firmly; prices very materially, some lots being worth from 5@8c more than offers. We quote nominally at $1 06@1 08 per bushel. Barley—the market is without change; little demand being restricted. We continue to quote spring at 80@85c; fall 90@95c per bushel.

GROCERIES—The demand continues active. New crop sugars are unchanged to ¼c in New Orleans, though we do not endorse our figures, our dealers not being disposed to press sales, believing that they will be able to realize the advance in New York. Prices in a day or two. We give the following as the current rates with sales:

Raw Sugars—New Orleans choice 11¼c; prime 10¾c; good 9¾c; fair 9c. Porto Rico—Choice 11¼c; prime 11c; good 10½c.

Refined Sowers—Hards 14c; A coffee 12¾c; B coffee 12½c; extra C 12¼c; C yellow 12@12¼c; Demerara, hhds, 12c; bbls 12½c ₩ ₩.

Syrups—H and E 72c; white honey 65c; silver-drips 60c; golden honey 55c; lower grade 40 to 50c.

New Orleans Molasses—Good 65c; prime 70c; choice 72c.

Coffees—Strictly prime 20c; prime 19c; good 16¾@17c; fair 16¼@15½c; ordinary 14½@15c ₩ ₩.

Teas—Fancy Young Hyson $1 20; 1st grade $1 25; fair to low grades down to 70c. G. U. fancy $1 40; good $1 25; fair $1 10; Imperial $1 25; good $1 10; fair $1 00; Oolong fancy $1 25; good 80c; fair 60@75c; Souchong fancy $1 25; good 90c; fair 70@80c; Japan fancy $1 00; good 90c; fair 75c.

Spices—Grain pepper 21c. Pimento 16c. Cloves 20c. Cassia 15c.

Rice—Sales choice Carolina at 9¼c; prime 9c; Rangoon 8c.

HAY—Regular sales from wagon at $14 00@19 00 per ton; baled, on wharf, $18@20.

HOPS—There is an improved demand, and new crop sold at 21@22c ₩ lb.

HIDES—Green salted (all weights) 14¾@14½c; green butchers (cow and steer) 7@8; green salted kip 14@16c; dry flint 20@22c; dry salted 18@20c ₩ lb.

HOMINY—Sales in a regular way at $3 00@3 50 per barrel.

HONEY—Sales are made in a regular way at 25@30c ₩ lb.

LIME—We areported sales Cleveland white at $2 50@$2 75 ₩ bbl.; Eastern $1 75.

LARD OIL—Pittsburgh, No. 1 $1 00@1 10; No. 2 $0 90@1 00; Chicago and Cincinnati, prime to choice $1 10@1 20 per gallon.

MILL FEED—Prices unchanged. Middlings, choice, $2 00; seconds, $1 75; shorts, $1 50; rye shorts, $1 65; chipped corn and cob $1 75; chopped corn, $1 60; bolted corn meal, 85 per cental.

MAPLE MOLASSES—Gallon $1 50@1 75; maple sugar 15c; 1bs per pound.

ONIONS—Of onions dull sale at $4@5 per barrel; red onions are in fair demand at $5@6 50 per bushel.

POTATOES—Prices in bulk are dull and lower at 70@75c ₩ bushel. Jersey sweets $5 per barrel.

PEANUTS—There is an active demand, and new Tennessee sold readily at 6½c.

RYE FLOUR—Market firm at $6 25 ₩ bbl.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER—Is selling at $1 50; ½ ₩ lb, $2 50; ₩ 50 per dozen.

SALT—Sales by the car load at $1 60@1 65; the demand is active. We quote clover $7 00@7 50; timothy $6 50@7 00; flaxseed $2 40@2 50.

SAPOLIO—Sales at $6 50 per half gross.

SOAP—Colgate's sterling soap, $1 75 per box; Babbitt's, 11c; Oakley's, 10½c; chemical for all description olive oils, 8c; rosin, No. 1, 6c ₩ ₩.

SODA—Sales in kegs 6c; boxes, assorted papers 8c; sal soda 3½c ₩ ₩.

TALLOW—Sales of city refined at 8½@8½c ₩ ₩.

TURNIPS—Sales at 50@60c ₩ bushel, and dull at that.

WOODENWARE—Pails, 2 hoop, $2 25; 3 hoop $2 65. No. 1, 3 hoops, $2 10; No. 2, 2 hoops, $2 50; No. 3, 2 hoops, $8 50. Washtubs $2 75.

WILLOWS—Sales of Kentucky Willows at 10c ₩ ₩.

WHISKY—Highwines 95c; common refined 98c; proof rectified $1 08; rye and corn $1 @98 ₩ gallon; old Monongahela whisky $4 00@8 00 ₩ gallon, as to age.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, March 24, 1871.

REMARKS—The market continues dull with a pretty wide difference in the views of dealers. The result was sales were few and far between, and were principally to meet the wants of those that had contracts to fill.

CRUDE.

The following are the nominal rates: Spot 10½c; March 10½c; April 10½c; seller's option till July 10¾c; buyer's option till July 11¼c; U. S. at all year 10½c bid; 10¾c asked; B. O. all year 12¾.

SALES:

1,000 bbls May to December.....10½
1,000 bbls April s o.....10¾
2,000 bbls, spot on lower creek.....4 05

Market dull and weak, prices a shade lower. We quote as follows: March 23½c; April 24¼c; May 24¾c; June 25c; July 25½c asked. We did not learn of a single sale.

[Per Western Union Telegraph Line.]

TITUSVILLE, March 24.—The market this morning runs at 86 low a figure as to be quite an amount of oil on sale which was taken, the bids for more being frequent; the holders elevated their demands or withdrew from the market, leaving it firm and unsettled. We quote the following

SALES.

500 bbls, regardless, upper road.....4 00
1,600 bbls, regardless, upper road.....4 05
1,000 bbls, first Columbia road.....4 05
1,000 bbls, Petroleum Centre.....4 05
2 cars, regardless, Rouseville.....4 00
12 cars, regardless, Rouseville.....4 03
12 cars, regardless, Rouseville.....4 03
5,000 bbls spot, lower road.....4 00
20 cars, regardless, lower road.....4 00
1,000 bbls N. G. Oil City.....4 20
5,000 bbls, N. G. Oil City.....4 20
15 bbls N. G. Oil City.....4 25

NEW YORK, March 24.—Crude in the 23d.—Crude in bulk dull and unchanged. We quote at 12¾c asked, 12¾c bid. The long period of inactivity in the market was broken to-day by a brisk inquiry. The market closed firm at 23¾c for spot, 24¼@24½c for April, and 25@25½c for June. No. 2 refined, buyers and sellers option, 3,000 bbls, spot, 23½@23½c; 8,000 bbls, April, 24@24½c. Fully 15,000 bbls, June, 25@25½c; 5,000 bbls, each May and June, 26c; 2,000 bbls, each June and July, 27c; 2,000 bbls, July, 25½@25¾c. Sales in a jobbing way at 27½@28c.

OIL CITY, March 24.—Market for 47 gravity Pithole and Jefferson held at 10¾c; 46 gravity at 10¼c is bid. At Oil City it is held at $4 20 and $4 15 bid; none of the Shaffer lease for sale. OPTIONS PER CENT. per annum.

They are issued in denominations of $100, $500 $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000.

The Trustees under the Mortgage are Messrs. Jay Cooke, of Philadelphia, and J. Edgar Thomson, President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company.

These Northern Pacific 7-30 Bonds sell at all times, before maturity, at the current NEW YORK RATE OF PREMIUM (or 1 10) in exchange for the Company's lands at their lowest cash prices.

In addition to their absolute safety, these Bonds yield an interest larger, we believe, than any other first-class security. Persons holding United States 5-20's can, by converting them into Northern Pacifics, increase their yearly income one *third*, and still have a perfectly reliable investment.

HOW TO GET THEM.—Your nearest Bank or Banker will supply these Bonds in any desired amount, and of any needful denomination. Persons wishing to exchange stocks or other Bonds for these, can do so with any of our Agents, who will allow the highest current prices for all marketable securities.

Those living in localities remote from Banks may send money, or other bonds, directly to us by express, and we will send back Northern Pacific Bonds at our own risk, and without cost to the investor. For further information, pamphlets, maps, etc., call on or address the undersigned, or any of the Banks or Bankers employed to sell this Loan.

"After thorough investigation, we have accepted an agency for the sale of these popularly approved Bonds, and confidently recommend them to our customers and investors generally."

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.,
Corner Wood and Fourth avenue.
HART, CAUGHEY & CO.,
Corner Wood and Fourth avenue.
MASONIC SAVINGS BANK,
131 Smithfield street.
WESTERN SAVINGS BANK,
59 Fourth avenue.
S. McLEAN & CO.,
No. 61 Fourth avenue.

CLASS MANUFACTURERS.

Pittsburgh Flint Glass Works.
ESTABLISHED 1808.
BAKEWELL, PEARS & CO.,
Factory BINGHAM STREET, Birmingham. Warehouse 31 and 33 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh.
J. P. PEARS, B. BAKEWELL, JR.,
B. B. CAMPBELL, J. W. PAUL.

ESTABLISHED 1830.
GLASS. GLASS.
PHŒNIX, SLIGO, PITTSBURGH AND EMPIRE GLASS WORKS.
WM. M'CULLY & CO.,
Manufacturers
WINDOW GLASS AND DRUGGISTS' GLASSWARE
Also, WINE, PORTER AND MINERAL WATER
Office, 18 and 20 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.
P. S.—I make a specialty of the manufacture of FRUIT JARS, making the Clyde, Tip Top Jars the most desirable Self-sealers in the market.

GROCERIES, &C.

Samuel H. Baird,
WHOLESALE GROCER,
NO. 112 SECOND AVENUE

THE FINEST TEAS, THE CHOICEST COFFEES, THE PUREST SPICES,
CHOICE VARIETIES.
TOBACCOS, SUGARS,
SYRUPS, SOAPS, &c.
100 Barrels Choice N. O. Molasses,
FOR SALE LOW.

MONITOR.
(None other Genuine.)
LOUISVILLE NAVY TOBACCO.
Having secured the Agency of this unrivalled Tobacco, orders will be filled promptly and at Low Rates. Liberal Discount to the Trade.
SAMUEL H. BAIRD,
112 SECOND AVENUE.
tf

PETROLEUM.

E. S. WARING, Pittsburgh. HENRY M. KING, Philadelphia.
WARING & KING,
Commission Merchants and Brokers in Petroleum and its Products.
Office No. 4 DUQUESNE WAY, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, March 25, 1871.

The lethargy so prevalent in this market for raw irons during the last month, arising from a difference in views entertained by producers and consumers in reference to present and early prospective values of standard pig, has, we are glad to say, yielded to the necessities of the trade.

Immediately succeeding our last weekly review consumers needing stock came forward and purchased freely of such stock as their mixtures required.

The result is we have an unusually active market to report, with heavy sales of standard forge, principally for forward deliveries, extending in some cases to June.

Thirty-five dollars, four months, may now be regarded the established price for the time, for good grades of bituminous and anthracite coal-smelted gray forge with $2@2 50 per ton advance for Nos. 1 and 2 anthracite foundry.

These look like high rates, fully $5 per ton advance on rates current at the opening of the new year, and would seem to demand an advance in merchant bars, nails, &c., to protect mill-owners against absolute loss.

Charcoal stock sympathizes but partially either in activity or the advance in other descriptions.

Hanging Rock Nos. 1 and 2 foundry, which have been exceedingly dull, are now inquired for, and sales are quoted at full $2@3 per ton advance on rates current a fortnight since. Hanging Rock forge stock is also better in sympathy with others. We note small sales at $25@26, 4 months.

In other charcoal irons a moderately fair business is doing at somewhat improved rates.

There is some inquiry for blooms. We are quoted one sale of 400 tons Juniata, but the price is withheld.

We are quoted the following sales:

Bituminous Coal—Delivered from L. S. Ores.

100 tons close gray medium forge to arrive.....$34 00—4 mos.
25 tons close gray forge to arrive.....35 00—6 mos.
250 tons good gray forge to arrive.....35 00—4 mos.
250 tons good gray forge to arrive.....35 00—4 mos.
200 tons good gray forge to arrive.....35 00—4 mos.
250 tons good gray forge to arrive.....35 00—4 mos.
200 tons good gray forge to arrive.....35 00—cash.
600 tons good gray forge in lots.....35 00—4 mos.
ore gray forge with native
ore gray forge.....35 00—4 mos.
500 tons open gray red short forge to arrive.....35 00—4 mos.
500 tons open in two lots to arrive.....35 00—4 mos.
400 tons open in two lots to arrive.....35 00—4 mos.
300 tons mottled forge at furnace.....31 50—4 mos.
100 tons mottled forge to arrive.....34 00—6 mos.
400 tons good gray forge at furnace.....31 50—4 mos.
200 tons white and mottled at furnace.....31 50—4 mos.
100 tons gray forge from yard.....33 25—cash.
200 tons gray forge from yard.....31 50—4 mos.
70 tons inferior.....31 50—4 mos.

Anthracite.

100 tons mottled and gray.....$32 50—4 mos.
400 tons gray forge.....private 4 mos.
100 tons neutral forge.....35 00—4 mos.
50 tons grey neutral forge.....31 50—4 mos.
30 tons B. No. 1 foundry extra.....37 00—4 mos.
100 tons No. 1 foundry extra.....37 00—4 mos.
400 tons No. 3 forge, to arrive.....35 00—4 mos.

Charcoal.

100 tons Hanging Rock, No. 2 fdy.....$29 00—4 mos.
150 tons Hanging Rock, No. 2 fdy.....37 00—4 mos.
75 tons Hanging Rock, No. 1.....39 50—4 mos.
120 tons close gray forge.....36 00—4 mos.
100 tons L. S. No. 2 forge.....40 00—4 mos.
200 tons L. S. No. 1 forge.....42 50—4 mos.
90 tons L. S. No. 1 open gray.....42 50—4 mos.
200 tons Missouri charcoal pig.....42 00—4 mos.
1,000 tons—a fancy steel iron on private terms.
75 tons close Hanging Rock forge.....35 00—5 mos.

Blooms.

650 tons steel billets.....$82 50—time.
400 tons Juniata.....private time.

Receipts of Pig Metal, Blooms and Ore.

Following are the receipts of metal for the past twenty four hours:

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. & R. CO. LESSEE.

Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co, m	Ballman & M, m	1
Bryan & Co, m	Lyon & Co, m	1
Bryan & Co, m	Union Mills, m	1
J W Porter, m	Superior Iron mills, m	1
Total		6

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Cars.		Cars.
Brown & Co, m	Carnegie, K & Co, m	3
Total		3

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co, m	Wood Son & Co, m	5
Nimick & Co, m	Wood Son & Co, m	5
Total		10

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

Cars.		Cars.
Everson, P & Co, m	McKnight, P & Co, m	2
Carnegie, K & Co, m	Bryan & Co, m	1
Hussey, Wells & Co, m	Coleman, Rolan & Co, m	2
Total		15

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

Cars.		Cars.
J Moorhead, m	Robinson, R & Co, m	1
Total		2

IRON MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

March 22.—Pig iron is getting scarce and has advanced fully $1 per ton, with a large demand from commission merchants and consumers. Many of the furnaces are stopped, awaiting the accumulation of next season's stock of coal and ore. We quote:

Foundry hot blast No. 1.....$34@36
Foundry hot blast No. 2.....33@35
Mill hot blast.....30@32
Cold blast, carwheel.....36@40
Bituminous Jackets.....33@35
Bituminous Ashland.....32@35

Bar iron is in good request and prices firmer and tending upward.

There is a large demand for nails at full rates.

All the mills and furnaces are running full force.

Grant Furnace is making a fine yield of superior cold blast iron. Ashland, recently put in blast again, is taking her burden handsomely.

Belfont is still doing finely.—*Journal.*

NEW YORK.

March 23—American Pig—The stock of all kinds of pig iron is light and supplies are doubtful; still consumers manifest little disposition to purchase, preferring to take their chances than pay the present prices. Consumption, however, is fair, especially in Pennsylvania, where the demand is good. Prices are firm, but in the unsettled state of the market quotations are difficult. We quote No. 1 foundry at 32@33c; No. 2 do, $32 to $34.

Scotch Pig—Scotch iron is exceedingly firm, with few sales; stocks are small. We quote Gartsherrie at $34 to 34 50; Coltness $34; Glengarnock $35 50; Eglinton $32 to $32 50.—*Iron Age.*

Albany Cattle Market.

ALBANY, March 24.—Cattle—The receipts are light this week and the market shows a good feeling. The average quality of the offerings are well-conditioned steers, and prices have advanced fully 3c, with a strong upward tendency. The range was from 6@7½c ₩ lb, with sales at 6½@7c. Sheep—Market favors buyers; average quality of offerings fair to good as last week, and prices range from 6c @6½c ₩ lb.

FINANCIAL.

NEW 7-30 GOLD LOAN.

Safe! Profitable! Permanent!

JAY COOKE & CO.

Offer for Sale at Par and Accrued Interest the First Mortgage Land Grant Gold Bonds OF THE

Northern Pacific Railway Co

These Bonds are secured, *first*, by a First Mortgage on the Railroad itself, its rolling stock, and all equipments; *second*, by a First Mortgage on the Land Grant, being more than Twenty-two Thousand Acres of Land to be sold for each mile of road.

The Bonds are free from United States Tax, the Principal and Interest payable in Gold—the Principal at the end of Thirty Years, and the Interest, Semi-annually at the rate of SEVEN AND THREE-TENTHS PER CENT. per annum.

They are issued in denominations of $100, $500 $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000.

The Trustees under the Mortgage are Messrs. Jay Cooke, of Philadelphia, and J. Edgar Thomson, President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company.

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HOW TO GET THEM.—Your nearest Bank or Banker will supply these Bonds in any desired amount, and of any needful denomination. Persons wishing to exchange stocks or other Bonds for these, can do so with any of our Agents, who will allow the highest current prices for all marketable securities.

Those living in localities remote from Banks may send money, or other bonds, directly to us by express, and we will send back Northern Pacific Bonds at our own risk, and without cost to the investor. For further information, pamphlets, maps, etc., call on or address the undersigned, or any of the Banks or Bankers employed to sell this Loan.

"After thorough investigation, we have accepted an agency for the sale of these popularly approved Bonds, and confidently recommend them to our customers and to visitors generally."

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.,
Corner Wood and Fourth avenue.
HART, CAUGHEY & CO.,
Corner Wood and Fourth avenue.
MASONIC SAVINGS BANK,
131 Smithfield street.
WESTERN SAVINGS BANK,
59 Fourth avenue.
S. McLEAN & CO.,
No. 61 Fourth avenue.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 110¾@111.

NEW YORK, March 24—P. M.

MONEY.

Money very easy at 6@6 ₩ cent.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling Exchange 109.

GOLD.

Gold dull and steady; all business at 110¾@111. Loans were made at from 110¾ ₩ cent. Clearances $11,600,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

Dull and lower.			
Coupons, 1881		5-20s, 1867	
5-20s, 1862		5-20s, 1868	
5-20s, 1864		10-40s	
5-20s, 1865, old		Currency 6s	
5-20s, 1865, new			

STATE SECURITIES

Dull			
Missouris		Virginias, old	
Tennessees, old		North Carolinas, old	
Tennessees, new		North Carolinas, new	
Virginias, new			

STOCKS.

The stock market was irregular. Western Union Telegraph and Ohio and Mississippi have been weak and the remainder of the list steady. The principal dealings have been in New York Central scrip, Reading, Lake Shore, Rock Island and Erie.

W. U. Telegraph		Northwestern	
Quicksilver		Northwestern preferred	
Mariposa		Rock Island	
Preferred		Pittsburgh	
Adams Express		St. Paul	
Wells-Fargo Express		Do. preferred	
Ameri's Express		Wabash	
United States Express		Preferred	
Pacific Mail		Fort Wayne	
New York Central		Illinois Central	
New York Cent. Scrip		Preferred	
Erie		Chicago and Alton	
Preferred		Preferred	
Reading		Cleveland and Pittsburgh	
Preferred		Preferred	
Michigan Central		Lake Shore	
Cleveland and Toledo		Illinois Central	

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, March 24, 1871.

FLOUR—Quiet.

WHEAT—No spring dull, and declined 1@2c at $1 25@1 27½; this afternoon quiet at $1 25.

CORN—No. 2 mixed unsettled and 2@3c lower, closing at 51@c; this afternoon quiet at 51c.

OATS—No. 2 declined 1@c, closed at 45@46c.

RYE—No. 2 declined 2c, closed at 85@86c.

BARLEY—No. 2 dull at 80c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet.

Provisions—Quiet; mess pork $19 50 cash; $19 62½ seller April, $20 00 seller May. Lard closed at 11½c cash; 11¾c seller May. Dry salted meats quiet; shoulders 9½@9¾c; short clear 12½@12¾c.

Hogs—Bulk at $5 60@5 65.

CATTLE—Firm at $3 15@7 00.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, March 24.—Cotton dull and unsettled; middling upland 19¾c. Flour dull but unchanged; superfine western and State at $5 00@5 50; common to good extra at $5 60@6 00; choice to fancy white wheat extra at $6 05@6 50. Ohio extras $6 75@7 50. St. Louis extras $6 60@7 00. Red winter

THE VERY LATEST.
WASHINGTON.
Question of Ku-Klux Legislation.

Great Diversity of Opinion—The President Not to be Empowered to Use the Military Without a Demand from Governor's of States—The San Domingo Commissioners Expected Monday Morning—Arrival of Senator Clayton, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 24, 1871.

Ku-Klux Legislation.

The House Special Committee on Southern outrages, to which has been referred the President's message, on this subject, have as yet agreed upon nothing. They have already held two sessions, at which Ku-Klux matters have been largely discussed. To-day they adjourned until Monday next. And the members thereof, as Dawes and Butler, took occasion to leave the city on a short visit, the former to Massachusetts and the latter to Fortress Monroe. The first question with the committee under consideration was whether any bill whatever should be reported on this question. All the Republican members of the Committee are generally agreed that the President's message requires this much at their hands. The next question, as to what kind of a bill to report is where the difficulty of solution. The conservative Republicans generally agree with the Democratic Republicans on the proposition, that no bill should be reported which confers upon the President power to use the military at his discretion in the suppressing Ku-Klux. These members of this committee are of opinion that the existing enactments already give the Executive sufficient authority to at least enforce the collection of the revenue and insure safety and protection of the mails. In this opinion the Democrats and conservative Republicans are supported by a majority of the Senate Judiciary Committee, and by a large number of prominent members of the House. The Democratic members of the committee are unequivocally pledged to resist all bills which look towards conferring upon the President power to use the military in Southern States without a demand first being made by the Governors thereof, and several Republicans will support them in this position. The old Senate proposition, to make old officers of the present character solely triable in Federal Courts, the jurors whereof are to take a prescribed form of oath, thus far meets with most general concurrence. Still views are so conflicting that it is impossible to predict what the final action will be.

The Navy Department has advices that the Tennessee left Key West for Charleston yesterday morning, so the commissioners, if not detained by accident, will arrive here on Monday morning, in ample time to hear sumner's address on subjects connected with their mission.

Powell Clayton.

Senator elect from Arkansas, has arrived here and will be sworn in on Monday next.

WASHINGTON, March 24, 1871.

A COMMISSION

Has been appointed to meet at Mackinaw, Michigan, on the 26th instant, to appraise a tract of land in that city occupied by the mission house, to be conveyed under act of Congress to E. A. Franks. The Commission consists of Dr. John R. Bailey, James Hasler, of Mackinaw, and Assistant Surveyor S. S. Jessup, U. S. A., who will report to the War Department.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the following nominations: Horatio C. Newcomb, of Indiana, Assistant Secretary of the Interior: Wm. B. Franklin, Register at Chillicothe, Ohio: James Howe, Receiver, do; Wm. Stephens, Register at Walla Walla, Washington Territory: Anderson Cox, Receiver, do; Wm. Pound, Postmaster, Yankton, Dakota.

SOUTH CAROLINA DISTURBANCES.

Lieutenant Governor Ransier, of South Carolina, together with twenty or more others, including members of the Legislature of that State, white and colored, have arrived here. Their business has reference to the disturbances in South Carolina.

EUROPE.
BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

British Parliament.

LONDON, March 24.—In the House of Lords to-day, debate arose on the policy of the British Government toward China, which was denounced by Earl Granville and the Duke of Somerset. Granville stated that a British man-of-war had been stationed at each Chinese port with orders to act in case of outrage after communicating with the legation at Pekin.

In the House of Commons Mr. Gladstone said the Government had no intention of prosecuting any of the speakers at the recent Republican meeting in London for treasonable language. It was announced that the Easter recess of Parliament will commence on the 4th and end until the 17th of April. Mr. Stansfeld announced that the opinion of the law officers of the Crown was favorable to making reclamations on France for injuries to British subjects residing in that country. Mr. Gladstone followed this up with the statement that the Government was not disposed to press claims against France for the property of British subjects destroyed. Mr. Gregory moved a resolution looking to the improvement of the prisons in Ireland. The motion was supported by the Marquis of Hartington and others.

Germans Roughly Handled at Bucharest.

BUCHAREST, March 23.—While the Germans here were engaged in celebrating the birthday of the Emperor, they were attacked by a mob, and several persons injured. The German Consul, who was present, was roughly handled by the rioters. The Ministers and Prefect of Police have resigned.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Inundation and Earthquakes in Peru—Rich Gold Discoveries in Chili.

ASPINWALL, March 21, *via* KINGSTON, March 24.—News from Peru to the 14th announces that the government has ordered the payment of the claims of merchants who suffered by the sacking of Callao in the 1866 riots. There were terrible floods in the neighborhood of Lima, and the rising of Rimoc river threatened serious injury to the city. Much property was destroyed.

The railroad was damaged in several places. A number of persons were drowned, and plantations near the town of Supe were destroyed. The rains are much suffering among the poor for want of provisions. Fears were entertained that the inundation would increase.

Several earthquakes were experienced in Arequipa and Ilaca. The shocks were preceded by an electric storm.

Rich gold deposits were discovered in Cordova, Chili.

NEWS SUMMARY
BY TELEGRAPH.

The trial of Dennis Gunn, the murderer of Edward J. Murphy, was concluded in the Fourth District Court of San Francisco last evening. It was shown that on the 31st of December Gunn received an anonymous letter, telling him his sister, fifteen years of age, had been debauched by Murphy, who was a notorious seducer, having three wives living. He immediately charged his sister with the fact, and she acknowledged it. He then took a pistol, went on the street, found Murphy and shot him down. The defense proved that Murphy's character was abominable, and that he had bought the girl from her mother under promise of marriage; that Gunn's character was good. The jury rendered a verdict of not guilty after being out a few minutes, the whole audience joining in cheers, which could not be repressed. The court instantly adjourned.

Henry White and Henry Mooke, printers, attacked W. A. McClay, proprietor of the Memphis *Sun*, in that city yesterday, shooting him through the lung and a slight wound in the head. They were arrested and gave bail. The trouble grew out of a strike.

It is thought the bill calling on Congress for troops will not pass the Mississippi Senate, the Governor's party being in the majority in that body.

The Arkansas Legislature will adjourn to-day.

In the Brooklyn divorce case of Edward Kellogg against his wife Rebecca, the jury found a verdict in favor of the defendant.

In the impeachment trial of Gov. Butler, at Lincoln, Neb., Mr. Estabrook closed the argument for the prosecution last evening. The argument will probably close to-day. The excitement over the trial is high. The Senate chamber being packed. Butler is reported dejected.

A St. Thomas telegram states that Luperon has captured Savanita and Guyabia, and is preparing to march on Santiago.

The receipts of revenue from distilled spirits in Southern Ohio for the five months ending February 1st have fallen off, as compared with the previous year, nineteen per cent.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 23, 1871.

THE FENIAN CONVENTION

This afternoon passed a resolution expressing willingness to unite with the Irish Confederation, in case the latter would consent to have their united organization governed by a body composed of five members of the Fenian Brotherhood and five members of the Irish Confederation.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, March 24.—River twenty-three feet 6 inches; falling one foot. Arrived—Wauanita, New Orleans; Silver Moon, Memphis; Henry S. Turner, New Orleans; Bermuda, Evansville, Departed—E. H. Durfee, St. Louis; Mail, Ansonia, Wheeling; Kate Robinson, St. Louis. Clear: temperature 40.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, March 24.—River falling, with six feet on the shoals. Weather clear and cold. Arrived—Idia Hughes, Upper Cumberland. Departed—Taliman, Cairo: Burkesville, Upper Cumberland.

Cairo.

CAIRO, March 24.—Fort 1st to-day: Idlewild, Evansville packet, 10 P. M.; Kanawha, No. 2, Pomeroy and return, 10 A. M.; Continental, St. Louis; New Orleans, 7 A. M.; Rose, St. Louis to New Orleans, 9 A. M.; Joe Fleming, Memphis to Ohio river, 11 A. M.; John Emmeleh, Nashville packet, noon; Mary Savage, Pittsburgh to St. Louis, 3 P. M.; P. W. Strader, New Orleans to Louisville, 3 P. M.; Belle St. Louis, St. Louis to Vicksburg, 4 P. M.; Champion, Cincinnati to St. Louis, 7 P. M.; Rose Kinsman, Louisville to New Orleans, 7 P. M.; Mollie Ebert, New Orleans to Cincinnati, 7 P. M.; Robert Burns, Memphis to Cincinnati, 7 P. M. River fell six feet. Clear: mercury 56.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, March 24.—Arrived—Minneapolis, Reos, Henry Ames and Richmond, New Orleans; Rio Roy, Keokuk; Sallie and Foutenelle, Arkansas river; City of Vicksburg, Vicksburg; St. Joseph, Memphis; Illinois, Peoria; Alice, Arkansas river. Departed—Rob Roy, Keokuk; Bella, Memphis; Mollie, Memphis; Pauline Carroll, New Orleans; Illinois, Peoria; St. Johns, Macon; W. H. Brown, Cairo. River still falling; weather clear and warm.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, March 24.—Weather clear; mercury 57. River falling slowly. Arrived—Walt, White river. Departed—Cleburne, Arkansas river; Olive Branch, City of Cairo, St. Louis; Great Republic, Tom Jasper, New Orleans; Belfast, Cincinnati.

Little Rock.

LITTLE ROCK, March 24.—The river continues to recede. Raining all the evening. Departed—Utah, St. Louis.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, March 24.—Arrived—Liberty and barges, Cincinnati: Cowan and barges, Pittsburgh. Departed—City of Alton, St. Louis; City of Quincy, St. Paul; Ida, St. Louis.

Buffalo Cattle Market.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 24.—The cattle market was animated and all offerings were readily disposed of at the advance quoted yesterday; supply 34 carloads; sales the same day last week, and was short of the demand; sales of 754 head Illinois steers, ranging 1200 to 1450 lbs., at $6 15@7 25; 85 Canada steers, 1200 to 1450 lbs., at $5 25@6 00, and 1,100 Illinois at $6 00 per head. Milch cows dull and sell at $40@50 for common to fair. Sheep active and firm at prices; supply entirely up Sts, at $5 75@7 00; sales of 6?0 head at 6?0 sheep, ranging from $3 to $5 75@6 25. Hogs dull and 5c lower; 30 sales were made of 1,150 head slaughtering lower by 5c; sales were made of 1,150 head slaughtering at $7 40@7 50, and 800 stock pigs at $6 75@6 87½.

New Orleans Grocery Market.

NEW ORLEANS, March 24.—Sugar firmer; prime 9@9½; Molasses—Fermenting 30@32c, as to quality. Coffee 18@19½c.

REVOLUTION.
WARNING TO THE PARISIANS
If the Enciente is Rearmed,
The Germans Will Reopen Fire on the City.
The French Government Unable to Protect German Subjects in France.

The German Warning to Paris—Meeting of Workingmen.

LONDON, March 24.—Dispatches from Berlin after the terms of the warning given by the Germans to Paris. The announcement as officially reported is to the effect that if any attempt is made by the Parisians to rearm the enciente, the Germans will reopen fire upon the city. No time for such action is specified.

The unemployed workmen of Paris were to hold a public meeting yesterday. The call for the meeting was of the most inflammatory character.

The Mayor of Lille has issued a proclamation inviting volunteers to march on Paris.

The *Echo du Nord* publishes a letter from Chevreau to President Thiers, denying that Roulier is in any way responsible for the disturbances in Paris.

Official notice is given that Germans going to Paris cannot have their passports *viséd*, and if they go without them they are liable to be stopped on the frontier. The reason is that the French authorities are unable to give efficient protection to German subjects in France.

TREASURE SEARCH.

Expedition to the South American Coast in Pursuit of Treasure Lost Fifty-five Years Ago.

An expedition will start from New York, May 1st, for the port of Cumana, Venezuela, to work upon the old wreck of the Spanish war-brigantine ship San Pedro de Alcantra, sunk in that harbor, in 1815, with a very large amount of specie, estimated at $3,000,000 in doubloons, and other valuables, on board. The expedition goes out under the auspices of the American Submarine Company, of which General A. E. Burnside is President. The sunken vessel was the flagship of a fleet of thirty sent out by Spain in February, 1815, with a view of subjugating the young Republics of South America. This fleet anchored in Cumana Bay in April of the same year. The Spaniards were unsuccessful in their efforts to subjugate the city of Cumana, but pillaged the Cathedral, and the loyal residents transferred their gold and silver plate and other valuables on board the flag ship, some fifteen days before the vessel was wrecked on the way and totally lost. In 1870 the Venezuelan government closed a contract with the American Submarine Company, stipulating for the payment of a royalty of seven per cent. on the treasure that may be recovered. The expedition, to leave on the 1st of May, under this contract, will cost about $50,000. Divers have lately secured from the wreck of the San Pedro great quantities of human bones and jewelry, and in a colored box lying dead drunk in another part of the vessel, Mallard, a diver, found, who secured a wheelbarrow, and "hauled" the boy to the Manchester police, and up to an hour ago the prisoner he had not recovered from his stupor. It is supposed that the boy entered the cellar for that purpose by taking a drink, but drank too much, and became dead drunk, thus allowing all the liquor the barrels contained to run out.

A Severe Test.

A Fairbanks's Patent Iron Frame Railroad Track Scale, with a platform 123 feet long and 150 tons capacity, was built at Packerton, Pa., on the Lehigh Valley railroad, in 1868. The scale has been in constant use ever since, and the last inspection report says, in the year 1870, cars loaded with coal were weighed amounting in the aggregate, including the cars, to 4,000,000 tons, and 40,000 separate cars, 2,810,020 gross tons of coal. This would require 281,002 cars of ten tons each, and if the two hundred working days of ten hours each, it would give but thirty-eight seconds for weighing each car. To accomplish this work so rapidly, the scale is placed in an incline plane, down which the cars are run without an engine. The brakes are "broken up" into sections of from three to six cars each, and the cars pass over the scale at the rate of four or five miles per hour. The weight of the train is ascertained while thus in motion, by means of a patent beam located at the end of the scale—the weighmaster is not required to handle any weight. The train is "made up" and the engine attached after it passes the scale. After the scale had been subjected to this severe test, a "test car," loaded with sealed weights, was run on, and the scale was found to be in perfect order, and ready for another year's service without repair. Any one in want of scales, will find it to their interest to call at No. 109 Second avenue, and inspect the various sizes of scales the Company have on hand.

The Singer.

So much has been said in a general way of the superiority of the Singer Sewing Machine over its rivals that we propose to give, in detail, some of the points in which it excels:

First—It is a combination of all the advantages of other machines, avoiding their defects.

Second—It has a tension that will admit of any changes of needle, thread or goods, without adjustment. It is really self-adjusting.

Third—It has less machinery than any other lock-stitch machine in the market, and requires no regulating or adjusting whatever.

Fourth—It has the shortest needles, which cannot well be set wrong, and will run perfectly straight.

Fifth—It requires no taking apart or lifting from the table to oil or clean.

Sixth—The length of stitch can be changed without reversing the motion of the feed, and stitches and cutting the bands, as is the case with all other shuttle machines.

Seventh—All other lock stitch machines require that the under thread be rewound from the spool on to a bobbin; a tedious process requiring considerable skill. If you have a Singer, you can buy your thread ready wound on spools, bobbins as cheaply as though you purchased the common spools and rewound.

Eighth—All the movable parts are made of highly polished steel.

Ninth—Its attachments for hemming, felling, &c., are thoroughly practical, and require as little skill to use them as is necessary to sew a straight seam on any other machine.

Persons who first examine the Singer cannot be induced to purchase any other kind.

It costs nothing to see the Singer in operation. It is sold on such reasonable terms as any machine in the market, by Straw & Morton, No. 19 Sixth street.

Spring style silk hats at R. H. Palmer's, 84 Wood street.

Painting and Gilding China and Glassware.

Mrs. Scott, a resident of this city, on the Southfield street, are now prepared to decorate to order all kinds of fancy china and glassware, with monograms, crests and other ornamentation. The facilities which this enterprising firm possess are unequaled outside of New York, and the successful and satisfactory manner in which they execute all orders entrusted to them, should induce all to call from them a source of satisfaction in every way. They are prepared to regild and redecorate all china sets, from which the gilding has worn off in the manner in which they do their work they guarantee for years, and give every satisfaction. Call and see their china warehouse, No. 169 Smithfield street, and examine the beautiful goods which they have decorated. All orders for this work executed promptly and at low rates. A full stock of imported and domestic china, glassware, queensware, &c., always on hand. Statuary and mantel ornaments at reduced rates. New goods received daily.

SPLENDID assortment hats and caps at Palmer's, 84 Wood street.

OXFORD BIBLES, gilt edge, leather bound, containing the Psalms of David in metre, handsomely printed on fine white paper, can now be procured at the Tract Depository, 66 Fifth avenue, for the small sum of fifty cents at J. R. Weldin & Co.'s, 101 Wood street. As this house have but a small number of this cruly valuable book on hand at this price, every one should call at once, as on this occasion and immediately procure a copy. J. R. Weldin & Co. have always on hand a full line of stationery, blank books, paper, ink and fancy goods, at prices satisfactory to purchasers.

CURRY INSTITUTE, Nos. 2 and 4 Sixth street, offers superior inducements for persons desiring to train themselves for teaching. The spring term opens on Monday, April 3d, and closes on the last day of June. Embraced in the course will be a series of lectures on all subjects relating to school matters. The terms of tuition are very reasonable. See card in another column.

HAZARD & CASWELL'S Cod Liver Oil is the best. TTHS

Public Amusements.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—MRS. Georgie Dickson had an excellent audience at her benefit last night, yet not so large as her merits as a lady and an actress should have drawn out. "Waste," with Mrs. Dickson as *Polly*, was well acted throughout, as were also the other pieces on the programme.

To-night Messrs. Palmer and Crosby have a joint benefit, when Mr. H. L. Drake, well and favorably known to our citizens, will appear in the drama of "Nick of the Woods," and a new play by Mr. Bartley T. Campbell, a rising journalist of this city, entitled "The Wilderness, or Forty Hundred Years Ago," will be performed. Young Americus will give violin solos also. We hope Messrs. Palmer and Crosby may have a large audience.

At the matinee this afternoon, Uncle Tom's Cabin will be performed with the added attraction of Young Americus. Miss Lizzie Bernard, an actress of the Gaiety Theatre, will appear on Monday evening.

OPERA HOUSE.—One of Maffit and Bartholomew's best pantomimes will be performed at the matinee at the old Opera House this afternoon, with an interesting selection of acts by the regular company. In the evening a very choice bill will be presented, including a popular pantomime, singing, dancing, farce, etc. Go early if you desire a seat.

VARIETIES.—The popular Saturday matinee will be given at this house this afternoon, and the Albanitza Grune tze and blonde troupe will appear, in conjunction with Charley Howard, and Hart, J. S. Berry, the Ravenes, and the remainder of the great variety company. In the evening a grand performance may be expected.

"THE GOOD FIGHT."—This is the title of a military drama in four acts, a production of the joint efforts of Mr. J. Newton Gothold and Mr. William C. Smythe, of this city. It was written for Post 157, Grand Army of the Republic, and will be produced at Mr. Beamer's Opera House on Monday evening, April 2d.

JUVENILE CONCERT.—Professor Kemmerer, the Paisley family and Mr. Charles Murdoch, assisted by two hundred school children, will give a concert at the Academy of Music on Monday evening, which will no doubt be a very interesting affair. The children have been in training for some time past, and are said to sing well together.

Get a good silk hat at Palmer's, 84 Wood street.

HANDSOME CARRIAGES.—Stoner & Mariatt, 167, 169 and 171 Penn street, have on hand a large and handsome stock of well made and stylish carriages, which they are selling lower than any house in this city. They make all from the very best material, and warrant to give entire satisfaction. If you want a light wagon or a family carriage, call on them.

LATEST spring styles hats and caps at Palmer's, 84 Wood street.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Spring Bonnets and Hats—Miss L. W. Taylor.
Light Locomotives—Porter, Bell & Co.
Removal—Dollar Savings Bank.
Great Bargains—Straw & Tulloh.
Statement—Exchange National Bank, Pittsburgh.
Reechel's Sermons—R. A. Clarke & Co.
Gold Watches—Orr & Hughes.
Curry Institute—Opens First Monday in April.
Safes and Bank Furniture at Auction—A. McIlwaine.
Position in Store—Henry Reed.
Notice of Copartnership—Porter, Bell &c.
New Jerusalem Church—Rev. H. Reneau.
Fifteenth Congregational Church—Rev. E. Y. Garrette.
First Methodist Church—Rev. T. W. McKenzie.
Universalist Church—Rev. W. N. Van De Mark.
Italian Greyhound Found—L. D., this office.
Sugar Cured Hams—Keese Owens.
Watch Lost—60 Water street.
Salesman Wanted—Box 2502, Postoffice.
Dress Clerk Wanted—R. L. Fahnestock.
Situation Wanted—F. H., A. Box 6310, Wheeling.
Partner Wanted—J. M. Lock Box 400.
Pianos and Organs—S. Hamilton & Co.
Brown's Bronchial Troches.
St. James Hotel—James K. Lanahan.
Trimble's Varieties Theater.
Opera House—Maffit and Bartholomew Pantomime Troupe.
Pittsburgh Opera House—Benefit of Palmer and Crosby.
House for Rent—E. Bindley.
Young Man Wanted—W. H. Colter & Co.
Residence for Rent—W. H. Mooney.
Hotel for Rent—H. Bracht & Bro.
Boarding—A. B., PostOffice Box 116.
Bookkeeper Wanted—R. Harnden & Co.
Brown's Bronchial Troches.
St. James Hotel—James K. Lanahan.
Situation Wanted—Grocer, 681 Penn street.
Hats, Caps and Straw Goods—R. H. Palmer.
New Orleans Sugar and Molasses—Wm. Glenn & Sons.
Steam Pumps for Sale—Samuel McCaffrey.
Half Barrels—Voigt, Mahood & Co.
Canned Goods—Voigt, Mahood & Co.
Drug and Merchandize Brokers—J. J. Bonder & Co.
Dried Apples—Voigt, Mahood & Co.
Butter & Eggs—Voigt, Mahood & Co.
Cream Apples—Voigt, Mahood & Co.
Ipala Ale—Joshua Rhodes.
Salesman Wanted—F. R. Foster.
Rheumatic Remedy—Hodgson's Embrocation.
Spring Hat Blocks—Morgan's Hat Blocks.
Rooms for Rent—Oliver McClintock & Co.
Timber Land for Sale—W. W. Howard.
Farms for Sale—W. W. Howard.
Half Barrels—Voigt, Mahood & Co.
Apple Jelly—Voigt, Mahood & Co.
Primo Vinegar—Voigt, Mahood & Co.
New Nuts—61 Fifth avenue.
Insolvency Residence at Auction—C. H. Love.
Egans—Voigt, Mahood & Co.
Jellies—Voigt, Mahood & Co.
For Rheumatism—Hodgson's Embrocation.
Great Western Sewing Machine—H. Johnston.
Wood Sewing Machines—116 Market street.
Cheese—Voigt, Mahood & Co.
Smoked Haddies—Voigt, Mahood & Co.
Canned Peaches for Sale—S. Cadman & Son.
Building for Rent—R. L. Fahnestock.
Andrew's Holdered and File Binder—Myers, Schoyer & Co.
French Gossamer Hats—Opera Hat House.
Jellies—Voigt, Mahood & Co.
Abel's Price Medal Vegetable Hair Oils.
John's Liverine—John W. Patterson.
Spring Hats—Ramsden's.
Mineral Waters, &c.—Simon Johnston.
Upholsterers—E. Edmundson & Son.
Bellting and Hose—W. Sellers Harding, McKee & Co.
Proclamation—A. P. Calfee.
Cabinet Furniture Oils—Herbert W. C. Tweddle.
Cream Ale—Pier, Dunnels & Co.
New Law Book—Jas. B. Dodd.
Scales—Fairbanks, Morse & Co.
Insta Ale—Joshua Rhodes.
Carriages—C. West & Co.
Chamberlain Institute—Spring Term begins March 28.
Potatoes—Voigt, Mahood & Co.
Foundry for Sale—Reed & Sons.
Dried Extracts—McClarran & McKennan.
Buffalo Lumber—F. Goff & Harris.
Notice to the Public—Crosby Gray.
National Insurance Company of Allegheny.
Manufacturing Site for Sale—H., Commercial office.
Never Fer Omit Gold Bonds West Wisconsin R. R. Co.

CITY MATTERS.

To Newspaper Carriers.

A good route for sale on the COMMERCIAL. Apply at the counting room of COMMERCIAL.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE work of making the surveys for maps of this city, Allegheny and the surrounding boroughs, to be published by Mr. Conners, is being pushed forward as rapidly as possible. The surveys of Allegheny City are about completed. As it is the intention of the publisher to have these maps accurate in every particular, the work is a tedious one; but it is being well and faithfully performed by those having it in charge.

THE sudden change in the weather, which occurred on the 23d, had a most chilling effect. The mercury, which was for several days up in the seventies, dropped suddenly to the freezing point, at nine o'clock stood at forty, and sank still lower during the night. Considerable snow fell, and ice formed before morning. The peach and other fruit buds were beginning to swell and considerable apprehension for the safety of the fruit crop was manifested, but so far as we have been able to find out no serious damage has resulted. The chilly blasts from the north will, however, depress the mercury upon the mercury, which stood at forty degrees at the o'clock last evening.

ABOUT five o'clock last evening as Mr. Vietmeyer, proprietor of a tavern on Penn avenue, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, Allegheny, was absent, the discovered that the spigots of a keg of brandy and a barrel of wine had been opened, and that the liquor had all run out. He also discovered a colored boy lying dead drunk in another part of the saloon. Mallard was notified, who secured a wheelbarrow, and "hauled" the boy to the Manchester police, and up to an hour ago he had not recovered from his stupor. It is supposed that the boy entered the cellar for that purpose by taking a drink, but drank too much, and became dead drunk, thus allowing all the liquor the barrels contained to run out.

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Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were admitted of record since our last report, in the office of Thomas H. Hunter, Recorder for Allegheny county:

Robert E. Sloan to Miss J. C. Pittcairn, March 23, 1871; lot No. 1 on Shady lane, Twentieth ward Pittsburgh, with buildings.....$3,000
Robert Riggs to Thomas Phonmar, February 9, 1871; 30 by 150 feet on Walnut street, borough of McKeesport.....$450
Anthony Whitaker to James Patterson, March 21, 1871; lot No. 5 in Anthony Whitaker's plan of lots, Twenty-first ward Pittsburgh. Buildings.....$175
David D. Bruce to James P. Quimd, March 22, 1871; 20 by 52 feet on Fifth avenue, Fifth ward Pittsburgh. Buildings.....$25,000
Hannah Duncan, et al, to Robert J. Anderson, October 1, 1870; lot No. 11 and 12 in plan of lots of Stede Sample, Esq., Pittsburgh.....$41,000
Michael Mulvihill to John Mulvihill, March 24, 1871; 24 by 49 feet 6½ inches, on Enoch street, Eleventh ward, Pittsburgh; buildings.....$4,000
Samuel Meaner, Jr., to Nicholas Swearingin, March 12, 1855; 87 acres, 75 perches of land, in Findley township; buildings.....4,000
William Cooper to Nicholas Swearingin, March 18, 1863; 75 acres, 18 perches of land, in Findley township; buildings.....$2,000
James Jenkins to Mary Richey, March 23, 1871; 2 acres, 141 perches of land in Penn township.....$2,787
William Phillips to Frederick F. Keeler, January 25, 1871; lot No. 6 in block D, William Phillips plan of lots.....$600

ALLEGHENY.

ITEMS IN BRIEF.

THE net proceeds of the fair lately held in this city under the auspices of Post No. 88, G. A. R., for the benefit of the widows and orphans of deceased soldiers, was $8,250 30.

THE three parties arrested a few days ago on a charge of interfering with an officer, Nicholas Trautman, prosecutor, already reported, had a hearing last night which resulted in the acquittal of two of the defendants, and the remaining one, William Schanke, was fined thirty dollars and costs.

A FIRE broke out yesterday afternoon about four o'clock, in the smoke house of Geo. Hart, a butcher, doing business in Madison avenue, near the Grant edging thereto. Word was sent to the fire company, and the firemen repaired to the place and soon succeeded in extinguishing the flames. Loss slight. No alarm was sounded.

THAT desirable lot, 50 by 127 feet, located on the corner of North avenue and Sandusky street, was sold yesterday at auction by Mr. Leggate, realizing the handsome sum of $6,500, cash down. The property fronting the park has increased wonderfully in value since the improvements were commenced, and still has an upward tendency.

WILLIS LANGEFIELD, a colored man, was employed on yesterday by John Lutton, who resides on North Canal street, to do a job of whitewashing, but after working a few hours complained of sickness and went home. He had in his pocket at the time than an overcoat valued at twenty-eight dollars was missing, and Mr. Lutton proceeded to the Mayor's office and lodged an information of larceny against him. The accused was arrested, and is now in the lock-up awaiting a hearing. The overcoat was recovered by Chief Clark at a pawn shop on Sixth street, Pittsburgh.

JOHN DUFFY, an insane person, entered a saloon on Ohio street yesterday afternoon shortly after two o'clock, and commenced to act in a very disorderly manner. A policeman was called in and conveyed him to the lock-up. He remained very quiet an hour or two, when he took an epileptic fit, and after he recovered from the attack, again commenced to act in a boisterous manner, screaming to the top of his voice, and attacking every one he would come in contact with. From papers found in his possession it is supposed that he was from Sharon, Ohio. He is about thirty-five years of age, and says that he arrived in the city only a day or two ago.

FIRE MARSHAL BUTLER yesterday investigated the fire which occurred in this city Thursday evening, and reports the total loss to be $850. The property of James Howard, Esq., reaches $60,000, upon which there is an insurance of $30,000, distributed as usual in the following companies: Delaware, Hanover, of New York; Cleveland, of New York; Hartford, of New York; North American, of Philadelphia; Enterprise, of Cincinnati; Pacific, of San Francisco, and the Allegheny, Cash and Pittsburgh, of this place. The loss of the Messrs. Patterson, he reports, is $2,000, with an insurance of $1,000 in the following companies: National, of Allegheny, $2,000; Pennsylvania, $2,000, and the Ben Franklin, $1,000. Messrs. D. L. Patterson & Co. are refitting their old saw-mill, and will be able to commence operations in the early part of next week.

Resisting an Officer.

Officer Miller, of the Mayor's police, yesterday afternoon proceeded to the office of Alderman Wall Masters, of Pittsburgh, to arrest Louis Sadler at the close of a suit in which he was the defendant. An information for seduction had been made against him before the Mayor. The suit ended, and Officer Miller showed him the warrant, and notified him that he must accompany him to the office. Sadler complied, and two of his friends accompanied him. When the party reached the alley on the Diamond street bridge, Henderson Weis, one of the friends of the prisoner, and who was walking just behind the officer, dealt him a severe blow on his cheek, inflicting a severe wound. The blow was so stunned that he let the prisoner go, but soon recovered and fired at the prisoner, but the revolver did not go off, and the latter escaped. Weis was arrested, to prevent him firing again. The prisoner by this time was out of sight, and the officer had to be satisfied in arresting Weis and conveyed him to the lock-up. Alderman Wall held a hearing, and he was fined ten dollars and costs, or if the fine is not paid to-day, will be committed to the work-house for ninety days.

The West End Avenue.

Another meeting of property owners interested in the proposed West End avenue, was held in the Manchester school house, Allegheny, last night, the purpose of hearing the report of the committee appointed at a previous meeting, on the bill which has been introduced in the legislature. The committee reported the bill as amended by the committee. The discussion which ensued was exceedingly spicy and at times very personal in its character, but the property holders were nearly all present, and the provisions of the amendment were considered. At a late hour the meeting adjourned until next Monday evening, at which time the committee to whom the bill was referred will report the final report, and definite action taken on the matter.

Fire This Morning.

This morning about one o'clock a fire broke out in the engine room of the coke works of Messrs. G. A. L. Mole, located on River avenue, Eighth ward. The fire spread rapidly, and soon the engine house, which was a frame structure, was beyond saving. The fire was discovered by Mr. Mole, and the firemen succeeded in confining the flames to the building in which it originated, and soon extinguished the fire. The loss will reach $2,500. We did not learn the origin of the fire.

NEWEST styles hats and caps at Palmer's, 84 Wood street.

Public Speakers and Singers Will find "Brown's Bronchial Troches" beneficial in clearing the voice, relieving hoarseness or sore throat and the throat after any unusual exertion of the vocal organs. Public speakers will find them to relieve that which disturb the organs of speech. For coughs and colds the Troches are unrivaled.

Oat Meal Cakes,

Something entirely new in this market, are prepared with great care, at Galvin's bakery, 91 and 93 Liberty street. For sale by grocers generally.

From Prof. J. A. Dunbar, of the Linnean Academy and Normal Seminary, Canonsburg, Pa.

CANONSBURG, Pa., December 24, 1870.

MR. T. S. HODSON—*Dear Sir*: I desire to testify to the good qualities of your Embrocation. For many years of my life I suffered with Rheumatism, and after using various medicines and receiving no relief from them, I persuaded him to try your Embrocation, and after using it for a short time I was convinced him of its wonderful power, and after continuing its use for a short time I was entirely relieved from this disease, and in all thankfulness, I attribute his cure solely to the use of your Embrocation, and feel myself under obligations to afflicted with this disease to try it. J. A. Dunbar, Jr.

Bohn's Libraries.

This series of books was undertaken with the view of presenting to the reading public the cream of a deservedly established character, accurately printed, in an elegant form, and at the lowest prices that can reimburse the publishers.

The spirit and intelligence displayed in the selection and editing of the various volumes of this new series is so generally acknowledged that they now stand at the head of all series of Standard Works ever issued in this or any other country, and the publishers, in any other shape, many of the classics and foreign authors are now for the first time placed by the publishers, and most of the standard works of history and literature being reproductions, in an improved form, of books formerly published at high prices.

The large libraries of public institutions, lyceums, colleges, schools, &c., they are especially adapted, from their completeness and the cheapness of the form in which they are issued, to supply at a price that renders them the cheapest and most important series of books extant. The leading novels, tales and novelettes can be had in any other shape, many of the classics and foreign authors are now for the first time placed by the publishers, and most of the standard works of history and literature being reproductions, in an improved form, of books formerly published at high prices.

Bohn's Libraries are especially adapted, from their completeness, cheapness and convenient form, for public libraries, students and book buyers generally.

A classified catalogue of Bohn's Libraries, and a catalogue gratis upon application at the Corner Book Store.

French Gossamer Hats.

Opera Hat House.

New Music Warerooms.

S. Hamilton & Co., have now on sale at their music warerooms a full and complete assortment of pianos and organs of the celebrated makers throughout the United States, which they have determined to sell at rates from twenty to twenty-five per cent. less than any other house in the trade. This is a fact, and in fact, which our readers should avail themselves of at as early a date as possible. A full stock of sheet music and music books always on hand. Agents wanted. Musicians, ministers, leaders of choirs, organists and Sunday school teachers should call on S. Hamilton & Co., before purchasing elsewhere, as they will find they can save money by so doing.

Golden Wedding Rye Whisky.

The attention of the trade is called to the following stock of whisky in store and for sale by the manufacturer, at 160, 162, 164, 166 and 136 First avenue:

25 barrels Golden Wedding, June, 1869.
98 barrels Golden Wedding, July, 1869.
150 barrels Golden Wedding, August, 1869.
125 barrels Golden Wedding, September, 1869.
75 barrels Golden Wedding, October, 1869.
416 barrels Golden Wedding, November, 1869.
783 barrels Golden Wedding, November, 1869.
400 barrels Golden Wedding, December, 1869.
450 barrels Golden Wedding, January, 1870.
250 barrels Golden Wedding, February, 1870.
393 barrels Golden Wedding, March, 1870.
342 barrels Golden Wedding, April, 1870.
392 barrels Golden Wedding, May, 1870.
295 barrels Golden Wedding, June, 1870.
97½ barrels Golden Wedding, July, 1870.
70 barrels Monongahela Rye, April, 1865.

Beans,

Green Peas, Shaker Sweet Corn, at Voigt, Mahood & Co.'s. TTHS

Elegant Residence and Grounds for Sale

At Sharpsburg, on the Wood Penn Railroad. The house is a first class building, large rooms, lofty ceilings, wide halls, &c., and contains all the modern improvements, such as are usually found in a first class residence. There is also a stable, carriage house, &c., on the premises. The grounds are laid out in walks, drives, &c., and are planted with fru